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ABSTRACT

In the United States, approximately three-fourths of all deaths among persons aged 10-24 years result from only four causes: motor-vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide. Results from this 1999 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey demonstrate that numerous high school students engage in behaviors that increase the likelihood of their death from these four causes. During the 30 days preceding the survey, 16.4% had rarely or never worn a seat belt; 33.1% had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol; 17.3% had carried a weapon; 50.0% had drunk alcohol; 26.7% had used marijuana; and during the 12 months preceding the survey 7.8% had attempted suicide. Substantial morbidity and social problems among young persons also result from unintended pregnancies and STDs, including HIV infection. Two-thirds of all deaths among persons under 25 years of age result from only 2 causes--cardiovascular disease and cancer. The majority of risk behaviors associated with these two causes of death are initiated during adolescence. Results from this study can be utilized by health and education officials to analyze and improve policies and programs that reduce health-risk behaviors among youth. (Contains 43 tables and 11 references.) (Author/MKA)

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Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1999

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Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Abortion	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-4
Aging		
Health Risks	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Health-Care Services	NCCDPHP/NIP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Health-Related Quality of Life	NCEH/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Injuries and Violence	NCIPC/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Morbidity and Mortality	NCHS/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
AIDS/HIV		
AIDS-Defining Opportunistic Illnesses	NCHSTP/NCID	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-2
Among Black and Hispanic Children and Women of Childbearing Age	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Asthma	NCEH	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-1
Behavioral Risk Factors	NCCDPHP	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-2
Birth Defects		
Birth Defects Monitoring Program (see also Malformations)	NCEH	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-1
Contribution of Birth Defects to Infant Mortality Among Minority Groups	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Breast and Cervical Cancer	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-6
Cardiovascular Disease	EPO/NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-5
Chancroid	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Chlamydia	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Cholera	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-2
Contraception Practices	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Cytomegalovirus Disease, Congenital	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
Dengue	NCID	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Developmental Disabilities	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Diabetes Mellitus	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Dracunculiasis	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Ectopic Pregnancy	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Elderly, Hospitalizations Among	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Escherichia coli O157	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Evacuation Camps	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Family Planning Services at Title X Clinics	NCCDPHP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-2
Food Safety	NCID	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-4
Foodborne-Disease Outbreaks	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-1
Gonorrhea and Syphilis, Teenagers	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Hazardous Substances Emergency Events	ATSDR	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Health Surveillance Systems	IHPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4

***Abbreviations**

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CIO	Centers/Institute/Offices
EPO	Epidemiology Program Office
IHPO	International Health Program Office
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health
NCEHIC	National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control
NCHSTP	National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
NCID	National Center for Infectious Diseases
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
NCPS	National Center for Prevention Services
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIP	National Immunization Program

Reports Published in *CDC Surveillance Summaries* Since January 1, 1990 — Continued

Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Homicide	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Hysterectomy	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Infant Mortality (see also National Infant Mortality; Birth Defects; Postneonatal Mortality)	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Influenza	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-3
Injury		
Head and Neck	NCIPC	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
In Developing Countries	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Lead Poisoning, Childhood	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-4
Low Birth Weight	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Lyme Disease	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-3
Malaria	NCID	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-1
Measles	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Meningococcal Disease	NCID	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Mumps	NIP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-3
Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Antimicrobial Resistance in	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Neural Tube Defects	NCEH	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-4
Occupational Injuries/Disease		
Asthma	NIOSH	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-3
Silicosis	NIOSH	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-1
Parasites, Intestinal	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-4
Pediatric Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pertussis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-8
Poliomyelitis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Postneonatal Mortality	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
Pregnancy		
Pregnancy Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pregnancy-Related Mortality	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-5
Pregnancy, Teenage	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups	Various	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Respiratory Disease	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Rotavirus	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
School Health Education Profiles	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-4
Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Italy	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Smoking	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Smoking-Attributable Mortality	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Tobacco-Control Laws, State	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-3
Tobacco-Use Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-3
Spina Bifida	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Streptococcal Disease (Group B)	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Congenital	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Primary and Secondary	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Tetanus	NIP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
Trichinosis	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Tuberculosis	NCPS	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Waterborne-Disease Outbreaks	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-4
Years of Potential Life Lost	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Youth Risk Behaviors	NCCDPHP	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-5
College Students	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-6
National Alternative High Schools	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-7

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Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1999

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Abstract

Problem/Condition: Priority health-risk behaviors, which contribute to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among youth and adults, often are established during youth, extend into adulthood, are interrelated, and are preventable.

Reporting Period: February–May 1999.

Description of the System: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults — behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (including human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection); unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. The YRBSS includes a national school-based survey conducted by CDC as well as state, territorial, and local school-based surveys conducted by education and health agencies. This report summarizes results from the national survey, 33 state surveys, and 16 local surveys conducted among high school students during February–May 1999.

Results and Interpretation: In the United States, approximately three fourths of all deaths among persons aged 10–24 years result from only four causes: motor-vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide. Results from the 1999 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey demonstrate that numerous high school students engage in behaviors that increase their likelihood of death from these four causes — 16.4% had rarely or never worn a seat belt; during the 30 days preceding the survey, 33.1% had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol; 17.3% had carried a weapon during the 30 days preceding the survey; 50.0% had drunk alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey; 26.7% had used marijuana during the 30 days preceding the survey; and 7.8% had attempted suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. Substantial morbidity and social problems among young persons also result from unintended pregnancies and STDs, including HIV infection. In 1999, nationwide, 49.9%

of high school students had ever had sexual intercourse; 42.0% of sexually active students had not used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and 1.8% had ever injected an illegal drug. Two thirds of all deaths among persons aged ≥25 years result from only two causes — cardiovascular disease and cancer. The majority of risk behaviors associated with these two causes of death are initiated during adolescence. In 1999, 34.8% of high school students had smoked cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey; 76.1% had not eaten ≥5 servings/day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey; 16.0% were at risk for becoming overweight; and 70.9% did not attend physical education class daily.

Actions Taken: These YRBSS data are already being used by health and education officials at national, state, and local levels to analyze and improve policies and programs to reduce priority health-risk behaviors among youth. The YRBSS data also are being used to measure progress toward achieving 16 national health objectives for 2010 and 3 of the 10 leading health indicators.

INTRODUCTION

In the United States, 72% of all deaths among youth and young adults aged 10–24 years result from only 4 causes — motor-vehicle crashes (31%), other unintentional injuries (11%), homicide (18%), and suicide (12%) (*1*). Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately 1 million pregnancies that occur each year among females aged 15–19 years (*2*) and the estimated 3 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) that occur each year among persons aged 10–19 years (*3*).

Among adults aged ≥25 years, two thirds of all deaths in the United States result from cardiovascular disease (42%) and cancer (24%) (*1*). Leading causes of mortality and morbidity among all age groups in the United States are related to the following six categories of health behavior: behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STDs, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. These behaviors are frequently interrelated and often are established during youth and extend into adulthood.

To monitor priority health-risk behaviors in each of these categories among youth and young adults, CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) (*4*). The YRBSS includes national, state, territorial, and local school-based surveys of high school students. National surveys were conducted in 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1999.* Comparable state and local surveys were conducted as follows:

Year of Survey	Number of States	Number of Territories	Number of Large Cities
1990	23	0	9
1991	26	2	11
1993	40	2	14
1995	40	4	17
1997	38	4	17
1999	41	4	17

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*School-based components of YRBSS were implemented in 1990 and 1991 and biennially during odd-numbered years thereafter.

This report summarizes results from the 1999 national school-based survey and trends during 1991–1999 in selected risk behaviors. Data from 33 state and 16 local school-based surveys conducted during 1999 are included also.

METHODS

Sampling

The 1999 national school-based survey employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12. The first stage sampling frame contained 1,270 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,270 PSUs, 52 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black* and Hispanic students in the PSU. PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 187 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of data for black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black and Hispanic students were sampled at higher rates than all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9–12 at each chosen school. All students in selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from oversampling of black and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in other racial/ethnic populations (excluding white, black, and Hispanic students) were too low for meaningful analysis in this report. Weights were scaled so that a) the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and b) the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions. National data are representative of students in grades 9–12 in public and private schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. SUDAAN was used to compute 95% confidence intervals, which were used to determine differences between subpopulations at the $p < 0.05$ level (*5*). Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. Secular trends were analyzed by using logistic regression analyses that controlled for sex, grade, and race/ethnicity and that simultaneously assessed linear and higher order (i.e., quadratic) time effects (*6*). Quadratic trends indicate a significant but nonlinear trend in the data. When the trend includes significant linear and quadratic components, the data demonstrate certain nonlinear variation (e.g., leveling off or change of direction) in addition to a linear trend.

The 1999 state and local school-based surveys employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9–12 in their jurisdictions. In the majority of states and cities, the first-stage sampling frame included all public schools containing any of grades 9–12. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, intact classes of a required subject or a required period (e.g., second period) were randomly selected. All students in

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*In this report, *black students* refers to black, non-Hispanic students.

selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. Certain states and cities modified these procedures to meet their individual needs. For example, either classes were selected as the first stage of sampling, or all schools, rather than a sample of schools, were selected to participate.

For surveys from 22 states and 14 large cities, each with an overall response rate of ≥60% and appropriate documentation, the data were weighted (Table 1). Weighted data from the majority of these states and cities can be generalized to all public school students in grades 9–12 in the respective jurisdiction. For surveys that did not have an overall response rate of ≥60% and appropriate documentation, the data were not weighted. Unweighted data from 11 states and 2 large cities apply only to students participating in the survey. The Alaska survey excludes students from Anchorage; the Louisiana survey excludes students from New Orleans; and the Tennessee survey excludes students from Nashville. The New Jersey survey excludes 18% of the total high school population studied in a separate survey.

For the national survey, 15,349 questionnaires were completed in 144 schools. The school response rate was 77%, and the student response rate was 86%, resulting in an overall response rate of 66% (Table 1). For state and local surveys, sample sizes ranged from 1,058 to 7,125. School response rates ranged from 53% to 100%; student response rates ranged from 55% to 90%; and overall response rates ranged from 40% to 85%. In national, state, and local surveys, students were generally evenly distributed across grades and between sexes.

Incidence rates for two variables were calculated to provide data for monitoring relevant year 2000 national health objectives (*7*). For weapon carrying, students who reported that they had carried a weapon 0 or 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 0–1, respectively; 2–3 days, 2.5; 4–5 days, 4.5; and ≥6 days, 6.0. For physical fighting, students who reported having fought 0–1 time during the 12 months preceding the survey were assigned a fighting frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 times, 2.5; 4–5 times, 4.5; 6–7 times, 6.5; 8–9 times, 8.5; 10–11 times, 10.5; and ≥12 times, 12.0.

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated from self-reported height and weight and then applied to reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I (*8*) to determine the percentage of students who were at risk for becoming overweight and who were overweight. At risk for becoming overweight was defined as a BMI ≥85th percentile and <95th percentile by age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI ≥95th percentile by age and sex. A BMI ≥95th percentile by age and sex among youth is approximately equivalent to a BMI ≥30 among adults. For an adult, a BMI of 30 is approximately 30 pounds overweight.

Findings in this report are subject to two limitations. First, these data apply only to youth who attend school and, therefore, are not representative of all persons in this age group. Second, the extent of underreporting or overreporting of behaviors cannot be determined, although the survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability (*9*).

Data Collection

Survey procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire in their classrooms during a regular class period, recording their responses directly on a computer-scannable booklet or answer sheet. The core questionnaire contained 87 multiple-choice questions. State and local education agencies added or deleted items to meet individual needs. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration.

RESULTS

Behaviors That Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Seat Belt Use

Nationwide, 16.4% of students had rarely or never worn seat belts when riding in a car or truck driven by someone else (Table 2). Overall, male students (20.8%) were significantly more likely than female students (11.9%) to have rarely or never worn seat belts. This significant sex difference was identified for white* and Hispanic students and students in grades 11 and 12. Prevalence across state surveys varied fourfold from 8.3% to 33.4% (median: 19.1%) (Table 3). Across local surveys, prevalence varied eightfold from 4.8% to 36.4% (median: 14.9%).

Motorcycle Helmet Use

Nationwide, 23.9% of students had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey. Of these students, 38.0% rarely or never wore a motorcycle helmet (Table 2). Overall, male students (44.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (26.6%) to have rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet. This significant sex difference was identified for white students and students in grades 9 and 10. Overall, Hispanic students (49.9%) were significantly more likely than white students (33.8%) to have rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet. Hispanic female students (44.5%) were significantly more likely than white female students (20.1%) to report this behavior. Prevalence of rarely or never wearing a motorcycle helmet varied across state surveys threefold from 21.4% to 72.4% (median: 43.4%) (Table 3). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 30.6% to 63.5% (median: 41.6%).

Bicycle Helmet Use

Nationwide, 70.8% of students had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey. Of these students, 85.3% rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (Table 2). Overall, black students (91.9%) were significantly more likely than white students (84.3%) to have rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. Black female students (94.1%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white female students (83.4% and 82.1%, respectively) to have rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. Prevalence of rarely or never wearing a bicycle helmet ranged from 59.8% to 96.3% (median: 90.8%) across state surveys and from 53.1% to 95.2% (median 89.1%) across local surveys (Table 3).

Injurious Physical Activity

Nationwide, 37.7% of students had been treated by a doctor or nurse for injuries sustained while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active during the 12 months

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*In this report, *white students* refers to white, non-Hispanic students.

preceding the survey (Table 2). Overall, male students (42.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (32.7%) to have been injured while being physically active. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and for students in grades 9 and 12. Overall, white students (38.7%) were significantly more likely than black students (32.6%) to have been injured while being physically active. Female students in grade 9 (35.4%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (26.1%) to report this behavior. Prevalence ranged from 32.8% to 44.6% (median: 38.5%) across state surveys and from 27.1% to 36.1% (median: 31.0%) across local surveys (Table 3).

Riding with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days preceding the survey, one third (33.1%) of students nationwide had ridden ≥1 times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (Table 4). Overall, Hispanic students (39.5%) were significantly more likely than white students (32.4%) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Hispanic male students (41.8%) were significantly more likely than white male students (33.0%) to report this behavior. Male students in grade 12 (39.7%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (29.9%) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Prevalence across state surveys ranged from 19.7% to 48.0% (median: 34.1%) and across local surveys, from 18.1% to 39.1% (median: 31.4%) (Table 5).

Driving After Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 13.1% of students nationwide had driven a vehicle ≥1 times after drinking alcohol (Table 4). Overall, male students (17.4%) were significantly more likely than female students (8.7%) to have driven after drinking alcohol. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and for students in grades 10 and 12. Overall, white students (14.6%) were significantly more likely than black students (7.9%) to have driven after drinking alcohol. White female students (10.3%) were significantly more likely than black female students (5.4%) to have driven after drinking alcohol, and white and Hispanic male students (18.7% and 17.2%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male students (10.6%) to report this behavior. Female students in grades 11 and 12 (12.3% and 14.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9 and 10 (4.5% and 5.3%, respectively) to have driven after drinking alcohol. Male students in grades 10, 11, and 12 (15.0%, 20.5%, and 31.2%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (6.1%) to have driven after drinking alcohol, and male students in grade 12 (31.2%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 10 and 11 (15.0% and 20.5%, respectively) to report this behavior. Prevalence across state surveys varied fourfold from 7.2% to 31.4% (median: 14.6%) (Table 5). Prevalence across local surveys varied fivefold from 3.7% to 17.2% (median: 8.8%).

Behaviors That Contribute to Intentional Injuries

Carrying a Weapon

Nationwide, 17.3% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, male students (28.6%) were significantly more likely than female students (6.0%) to have carried a weapon. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic and grade subpopulations. Black and Hispanic female students (11.7% and 8.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white female students (3.6%) to have carried a weapon. State prevalence ranged from 10.8% to 24.0% (median: 17.7%), and local prevalence ranged from 10.0% to 22.6% (median: 16.9%) (Table 7).

Nationwide, 4.9% of students had carried a gun on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, male students (9.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (0.8%) to have carried a gun. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic and grade subpopulations. State prevalence varied fourfold from 2.4% to 9.3% (median: 6.7%), and local prevalence varied fivefold from 1.9% to 9.2% (median: 5.6%) (Table 7).

An estimated 70.8 separate incidents of weapon carrying had occurred per 100 students on ≥1 days during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, the weapon-carrying incident rate was significantly higher for male students (119.2/100 students) than for female students (22.7/100 students). This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and for students in all the grade subpopulations. Black female students (43.2/100 students) had a significantly higher weapon-carrying incident rate than white female students (12.0/100 students). State incidence rates varied threefold from 37.7/100 students to 106.7/100 students (median: 70.7/100 students) (Table 7). Local incidence rates ranged from 38.5/100 students to 93.6/100 students (median: 63.5/100 students).

Physical Fighting

Among students nationwide, 35.7% had been in a physical fight ≥1 times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Overall, male students (44.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (27.3%) to have been in a physical fight. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and for all the grade subpopulations. Overall, Hispanic students (39.9%) were significantly more likely than white students (33.1%) to have been in a physical fight. Black female students (38.6%) were significantly more likely than white female students (22.3%) to report this behavior. Female and male students in grade 9 (32.5% and 49.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female and male students in grade 11 (23.4% and 38.9%, respectively) to have been in a physical fight, and male students in grade 9 (49.5%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 12 (39.0%) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 26.2% to 39.3% (median: 32.7%) (Table 9). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 23.4% to 45.4% (median: 37.9%).

Nationwide, 4.0% of students had been treated by a doctor or nurse for injuries sustained in a physical fight ≥1 times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Overall, male students (5.3%) were significantly more likely than female students (2.8%) to have been injured in a physical fight. This significant sex difference was identified for white students. Overall, black and Hispanic students (6.3% and 5.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (3.2%) to have been injured in a physical fight. Black female students (6.6%) were significantly more likely than white female students (1.6%) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence of injurious physical fighting ranged from 2.3% to 5.2% (median: 3.8%) (Table 9). Across local surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 2.4% to 7.3% (median: 5.0%).

Nationwide, an estimated 105.9 incidents of physical fighting had occurred per 100 students on ≥1 days during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Overall, the physical fighting incident rate was significantly higher for male students (143.3/100 students) than for female students (68.0/100 students). This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in all the grade subpopulations. Female students in grade 9 (94.9/100 students) had a significantly higher physical fighting incidence rate than female students in grade 12 (45.1/100 students). State incidence rates ranged from 83.7/100 students to 122.5/100 students (median: 100.7/100 students) (Table 9). Local incidence rates ranged from 72.1/100 students to 156.9/100 students (median: 117.1/100 students).

Dating Violence

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 8.8% of students nationwide were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence) (Table 8). Overall, black students (12.4%) were significantly more likely than white students (7.4%) to report dating violence. Black female students (14.1%) were significantly more likely than white female students (7.4%) to report dating violence. Prevalence of dating violence ranged from 7.1% to 13.1% (median: 10.6%) across state surveys and from 6.5% to 15.9% (median: 11.1%) across local surveys (Table 9).

Forced Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 8.8% of students had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Table 8). Female students (12.5%) were significantly more likely than male students (5.2%) to have been forced to have sexual intercourse. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in grades 10, 11, and 12. Overall, black and Hispanic students (11.6% and 10.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white students (6.7%) to have been forced to have sexual intercourse. Across state surveys, prevalence for this behavior ranged from 5.8% to 11.7% (median: 9.0%) (Table 9). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 6.8% to 15.2% (median: 10.0%).

School-Related Violence

Nationwide, 5.2% of students had missed ≥1 days of school during the 30 days preceding the survey because they had felt unsafe at school or when traveling to or from school (Table 10). Overall, Hispanic students (11.2%) were significantly more likely than black and white students (6.0% and 3.9%, respectively) to have missed school because they felt unsafe. Hispanic female students (10.2%) were significantly more likely than white female students (4.3%) to have missed school because they felt unsafe, and Hispanic male students (12.3%) were significantly more likely than black and white male students (4.9% and 3.6%, respectively) to have missed school because they felt unsafe. Prevalence across states varied ninefold from 1.9% to 16.4% (median: 5.4%) (Table 11). Prevalence across local surveys varied fivefold from 5.2% to 25.1% (median: 9.4%).

Prevalence of weapon carrying on school property on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey was 6.9% nationwide (Table 10). Overall, male students (11.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (2.8%) to have carried a weapon on school property. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and all the grade subpopulations. Overall, Hispanic students (7.9%) were significantly more likely than black students (5.0%) to have carried a weapon on school property. Black female students (4.8%) were significantly more likely than white female students (1.6%) to have carried a weapon on school property, and Hispanic and white male students (12.3% and 11.0%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male students (5.3%) to report this behavior. State prevalence varied threefold from 4.3% to 11.9% (median: 7.3%), and local prevalence ranged from 4.9% to 10.8% (median: 7.2%) (Table 11).

Nationwide, prevalence of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ≥1 times during the 12 months preceding the survey was 7.7% (Table 10). Overall, male students (9.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (5.8%) to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. This significant sex difference was identified for Hispanic students and students in grade 10. Overall, Hispanic students (9.8%) were significantly more likely than white students (6.6%) to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. Hispanic male students (13.1%) were significantly more likely than white male students (7.9%) to report this behavior. Female students in grade 9 (8.4%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (3.5%) to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, and male students in grade 9 (12.6%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (7.0% and 6.6%, respectively) to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 5.5% to 10.9% (median: 8.6%) (Table 11). Across local surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 5.4% to 14.0% (median: 10.1%).

Nationwide, 14.2% of students had been in a physical fight on school property ≥1 times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 10). Overall, male students (18.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (9.8%) to have been in a physical fight on school property. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in grades 9, 10, and 11. Overall, black students (18.7%) were significantly more likely than white students (12.3%) to have been in a physical fight on school property. Black female students (18.4%) were significantly more likely than white female students (7.1%) to have been in a physical fight on school property. Female students in grade 9 (12.7%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (7.1% and 6.0%, respectively) to have been in a physical fight on school property, and male students in grades 9 and 10 (24.3% and 22.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (14.4% and 10.2%, respectively) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 9.6% to 15.9% (median: 12.9%) (Table 11). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 8.9% to 21.3% (median: 14.8%).

Sadness and Suicide Ideation and Attempts

Nationwide, during the 12 months preceding the survey, 28.3% of students had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (Table 12). Overall, female students (35.7%) were significantly more likely than male students (21.0%) to have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for ≥2 weeks. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic and grade subpopulations. Overall, Hispanic students (37.0%) were significantly more likely than black and white students (28.9% and 24.9%, respectively) to have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for ≥2 weeks, and black students (28.9%) were significantly more likely than white students (24.9%) to report this behavior. Hispanic female students (46.1%) were significantly more likely than black and white female students (37.7% and 31.3%, respectively) to have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for ≥2 weeks, and black female students (37.7%) were significantly more likely than white female students (31.3%) to report this behavior. Hispanic male students (27.7%) were significantly more likely than white male students (19.0%) to have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for ≥2 weeks. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 22.9% to 34.9% (median: 27.4%) (Table 13). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 27.4% to 34.4% (median: 30.2%).

Nationwide, 19.3% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 12). Overall, female students (24.9%) were significantly more likely than male students (13.7%) to have considered attempting suicide. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and students in grades 9, 10, and 11. Overall, Hispanic students (19.9%) were significantly more likely than black students (15.3%) to have considered attempting suicide. Hispanic female students (26.1%) were significantly more likely than black female students (18.8%) to have considered attempting suicide. Female students in grade 10 (30.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (23.0% and 21.2%, respectively) to have considered attempting suicide. Prevalence ranged from 14.9% to 23.3% (median: 18.3%) across state surveys and from 12.7% to 22.3% (median: 16.5%) across local surveys (Table 13).

More serious suicide ideation was reported by 14.5% of students nationwide who, during the 12 months preceding the survey, had made a specific plan to attempt suicide (Table 12). Overall, female students (18.3%) were significantly more likely than male students (10.9%) to have made a suicide plan. This significant sex difference was identified among white and Hispanic students and students in grades 9 and 10. Overall, Hispanic students (17.7%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (12.4% and 11.7%, respectively) to have made a suicide plan. Hispanic female students (23.3%) were significantly more likely than white and black female students (15.5% and 13.7%, respectively) to have made a suicide plan. Female students in grade 9 (20.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (13.0%) to have made a suicide plan, and female students in grade 10 (22.7%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (15.7% and 13.0%, respectively) to have made a suicide plan. Prevalence across state surveys ranged from 11.6% to 18.5% (median: 14.3%) (Table 13). Prevalence across local surveys ranged from 10.3% to 17.7% (median: 12.8%).

Nationwide, 8.3% of students had attempted suicide ≥1 times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 12). Overall, female students (10.9%) were significantly more likely than male students (5.7%) to have attempted suicide. This significant sex difference was identified among white and Hispanic students and students in grades 9 and 10. Overall, Hispanic students (12.8%) were significantly more likely than black and white students (6.7% and 7.3%, respectively) to have attempted suicide. Hispanic female students (18.9%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (9.0% and 7.5%, respectively) to have attempted suicide. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (14.0% and 14.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (7.5% and 5.8%, respectively) to report this behavior. The percentage of students attempting suicide ranged from 5.2% to 10.1% (median: 7.5%) across state surveys and from 6.5% to 9.8% (median: 7.7%) across local surveys (Table 13).

Nationwide, 2.6% of students made a suicide attempt during the 12 months preceding the survey that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 12). Hispanic female students (4.6%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic male students (1.4%) to have made a suicide attempt that required medical attention. Prevalence of injurious suicide attempts varied threefold from 1.5% to 4.1% (median: 2.8%) across state surveys and from 1.8% to 4.8% (median: 3.1%) across local surveys (Table 13).

Tobacco Use

Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 70.4% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., lifetime cigarette use) (Table 14). Female students in grades 10, 11, and 12 (75.1%, 71.8%, and 75.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (60.3%) to have ever tried cigarette smoking. Male students in grade 12 (80.5%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 11 (63.1% and 68.1%, respectively) to report this behavior. State prevalence ranged from 39.2% to 77.3% (median: 70.4%), and local prevalence ranged from 55.6% to 69.4% (median: 62.8%) (Table 15).

One quarter of students (25.3%) nationwide had ever smoked ≥1 cigarettes every day for 30 days (i.e., lifetime daily cigarette use) (Table 14). Overall, white students (29.3%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (19.6% and 11.2%, respectively) to report lifetime daily cigarette use. White female students (29.2%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black female students (18.2% and 8.0%, respectively) to report lifetime daily cigarette use, and Hispanic female students (18.2%) were significantly more likely than black female students (8.0%) to do so. Female students in grades 10, 11, and 12 (27.7%, 26.9%, and 28.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (17.3%) to report lifetime daily cigarette use. Male students in grade 12 (34.3%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (19.7%) to report lifetime daily cigarette use. Across state surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 11.7% to 32.6% (median: 25.4%) (Table 15). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 10.2% to 19.9% (median: 12.8%).

Approximately one third of students (34.8%) had smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Table 14). Overall, white and Hispanic students (38.6% and 32.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (19.7%) to report current cigarette use. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified among both female and male students. Female students in grade 12 (40.5%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (29.2%) to report current cigarette use. Male students in grade 12 (45.2%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 10 (26.1% and 33.6%, respectively) to report current cigarette use. Across state surveys, prevalence varied fourfold from 11.9% to 43.6% (median: 34.1%) (Table 15). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 17.0% to 29.0% (median: 22.4%).

Nationwide, 16.8% of students had smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use) (Table 14). Overall, white students (20.2%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (10.4% and 7.0%, respectively) to report current frequent cigarette use. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. For both female and male students, students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report current frequent cigarette use. Across state surveys, prevalence varied fourfold from 5.6% to 24.0% (median: 17.4%) (Table 15). Across local surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 5.0% to 12.5% (median: 6.6%).

Nationwide, 5.2% of students who reported current cigarette use, smoked >10 cigarettes/day on the days they smoked (Table 14). White male students (8.4%) were significantly more likely than white female students (4.9%) to smoke >10 cigarettes/day. Overall, white and Hispanic students (6.6% and 2.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (0.9%) to smoke >10 cigarettes/day, and white students (6.6%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic students (2.7%) to report this behavior. White female students (4.9%) were significantly more likely than black female students (1.0%) to smoke >10 cigarettes/day. White and Hispanic male students (8.4% and 3.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male students (0.8%) to smoke >10 cigarettes/day, and white male students (8.4%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic male students (3.5%) to report this behavior. Male students in grade 12 (10.8%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (3.5%) to smoke >10 cigarettes/day. Prevalence varied eightfold from 1.4% to 11.0% (median: 5.3%) across state surveys (Table 15). Prevalence varied fivefold across local surveys from 0.7% to 3.8% (median: 1.9%).

Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 7.8% of students had used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco or snuff) on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use) (Table 16). Overall, male students (14.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (1.3%) to report current smokeless tobacco use. This significant sex difference was identified for white and black students and all grade subpopulations. Overall, white students (10.4%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (3.9% and 1.3%, respectively) to report current smokeless tobacco use. White female students (1.5%) were significantly more likely than black female students (0.2%) to report current smokeless tobacco use, and white male students (18.8%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black male students (6.1% and 2.5%, respectively) to report this behavior. State prevalence varied eightfold from 2.2% to 18.2% (median: 8.3%), and local prevalence varied fivefold from 1.1% to 5.2% (median: 2.5%) (Table 17).

Cigar Use

Nationwide, 17.7% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigar use) (Table 16). Overall, male students (25.4%) were significantly more likely than female students (9.9%) to report current cigar use. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and all the grade subpopulations. Overall, white students (18.8%) were significantly more likely than black students (13.7%) to report current cigar use. White male students (28.3%) were significantly more likely than black male students (16.0%) to report current cigar use. Male students in grades 11 and 12 (26.9% and 33.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (18.3%) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence varied fourfold from 7.0% to 24.5% (median:

18.9%) (Table 17). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 8.3% to 19.3% (median: 14.3%).

Current Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 32.8% of students had reported current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use (i.e., current tobacco use) (Table 16). Overall, male students (37.6%) were significantly more likely than female students (27.9%) to report current tobacco use. This significant sex difference was identified for white students and students in grades 10, 11, and 12. Overall, white and Hispanic students (36.2% and 31.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (20.9%) to report current tobacco use. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Male students in grade 12 (47.5%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 10 (29.3% and 37.8%, respectively) to report current tobacco use. Across state surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 14.5% to 49.4% (median: 40.1%) (Table 17). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 20.3% to 32.6% (median: 24.9%).

Access to Cigarettes

Data regarding access to cigarettes are reported only for those students aged <18 years who reported current cigarette use. Nationwide, 23.5% of these students had purchased their cigarettes in a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 18). Overall, male students (29.7%) were significantly more likely than female students (17.6%) to have purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station. This significant sex difference was identified for white students. Among both female and male students, students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to have purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station. State prevalence varied fivefold from 7.1% to 37.8% (median: 19.3%), and local prevalence varied fourfold from 11.3% to 45.1% (median: 25.8%) (Table 19).

Approximately two thirds of students (69.6%) who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station had not been asked to show proof of age (Table 18). Black male students (80.2%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic male students (46.5%) to have not been asked to show proof of age. State prevalence ranged from 48.6% to 75.6% (median: 63.8%), and local prevalence ranged from 59.8% to 70.1% (median: 64.8%) (Table 19).

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 81.0% of students had had ≥1 drinks of alcohol during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime alcohol use) (Table 20). Overall, Hispanic students (83.4%) were significantly more likely than black students (74.8%) to report lifetime alcohol use. White male students (81.8%) were significantly more likely than black male students (73.8%) to report lifetime alcohol use. Female students in grade 12 (87.0%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (74.5%) to report lifetime alcohol use. Male students in grades 10 and 12 (82.4% and 89.6%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (72.3%) to report lifetime alcohol use, and male students in grade 12 (89.6%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 11 (79.5%) to report this behavior. Prevalence of lifetime alcohol use across state surveys ranged from 43.9% to 86.1% (median: 80.8%) (Table 21). Prevalence across local surveys ranged from 56.2% to 81.9% (median: 73.3%).

Half of all students (50.0%) nationwide had had ≥1 drinks of alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current alcohol use) (Table 20). Overall, Hispanic and white students (52.8% and 52.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (39.9%) to report current alcohol use. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for male students. Female students in grade 12 (56.9%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9 and 10 (41.0% and 46.8%, respectively) to report current alcohol use. Male students in grade 12 (66.6%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9, 10, and 11 (40.2%, 52.7%, and 53.5%, respectively) to report current alcohol use, and male students in grades 10 and 11 (52.7% and 53.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (40.2%) to report this behavior. Prevalence across state surveys varied threefold from 22.7% to 60.5% (median: 49.8%) (Table 21). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 26.5% to 53.0% (median: 38.6%).

Nationwide, 31.5% of students had had ≥5 drinks of alcohol on ≥1 occasions during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., episodic heavy drinking) (Table 20). Overall, male students (34.9%) were significantly more likely than female students (28.1%) to report episodic heavy drinking. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in grade 12. Overall, white and Hispanic students (35.8% and 32.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (16.0%) to report episodic heavy drinking. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. For both female and male students, students in grades 10, 11, and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report episodic heavy drinking. Male students in grade 12 (49.5%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 10 (33.4%) to report this behavior. Prevalence of episodic heavy drinking varied threefold from 15.8% to 46.2% (median: 33.1%) across state surveys and from 11.4% to 31.7% (median: 19.4%) across local surveys (Table 21).

Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 47.2% of students had used marijuana during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime marijuana use) (Table 20). Overall, male students (51.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (43.4%) to report lifetime marijuana use. Female students in grades 10, 11, and 12 (46.7%, 48.5%, and 53.2%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (28.7%) to report lifetime marijuana use. Male students in grade 12 (63.8%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 11 (40.7% and 51.0%, respectively) to report lifetime marijuana use. Lifetime marijuana use ranged from 24.1% to 57.1% (median: 44.6%) across state surveys and from 30.6% to 48.6% (median: 41.3%) across local surveys (Table 21).

One fourth (26.7%) of students had used marijuana ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Table 20). Overall, male students (30.8%) were significantly more likely than female students (22.6%) to report current marijuana use. This significant sex difference was identified for Hispanic students. Current marijuana use varied threefold across state surveys from 10.6% to 33.7% (median: 24.5%) (Table 21). Across local surveys, current marijuana use ranged from 15.2% to 27.3% (median: 20.9%).

Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 9.5% of students had used a form of cocaine (e.g., powder, "crack,"* or "freebase"†) during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime cocaine use) (Table 22). Overall, Hispanic and white students (15.3% and 9.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (2.2%) to report lifetime cocaine use, and Hispanic students (15.3%) were significantly more likely than white students (9.9%) to report this behavior. Hispanic and white female students (12.3% and 8.7%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black female students (1.5%) to report lifetime cocaine use. Hispanic and white male students (18.3% and 11.0%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male students (2.8%) to report lifetime cocaine use, and Hispanic male students (18.3%) were significantly more likely than white male students (11.0%) to report this behavior. Among both female and male students, students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report lifetime cocaine use. Prevalence for lifetime cocaine use varied threefold across state surveys from 5.7% to 17.2% (median: 8.2%) and varied fourfold across local surveys from 2.8% to 10.3% (median: 5.1%) (Table 23).

Nationwide, 4.0% of students had used a form of cocaine ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cocaine use) (Table 22). Overall, male students (5.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (2.9%) to report current cocaine use. This significant sex difference was identified for white students. Overall, Hispanic and white students (6.7% and 4.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (1.1%) to report current cocaine use. Hispanic female students (5.4%) were significantly more likely than black female students (1.1%) to report current cocaine use. Hispanic and white male students (8.0% and 5.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male students (1.0%) to report current cocaine use. Current cocaine use varied sixfold from 1.5% to 8.5% (median: 3.4%) across state surveys and varied fourfold from 1.3% to 5.5% (median: 2.6%) across local surveys (Table 23).

Inhalant Use

Nationwide, 14.6% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or spray to get high during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime inhalant use) (Table 22). Overall, white and Hispanic students (16.4% and 16.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (4.5%) to report lifetime inhalant use. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (18.2% and 16.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (8.7%) to report lifetime inhalant use. Prevalence across state surveys ranged from 11.8% to 20.4% (median: 15.0%) (Table 23). Prevalence across local surveys ranged from 6.1% to 13.1% (median: 8.8%).

Nationwide, 4.2% of students had used inhalants ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current inhalant use) (Table 22). Overall, Hispanic and white students (4.9% and 4.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (2.3%) to report current inhalant use. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for male students. Female students in grade 9 (7.2%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (2.4% and 1.6%, respectively) to report current inhalant use. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 3.0% to 6.7% (median: 4.3%)

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*Pellet-sized pieces of highly purified cocaine.

†A process whereby cocaine is dissolved in ether or sodium hydroxide and the precipitate filtered off.

(Table 23). Across local surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 2.0% to 5.4% (median: 3.2%).

Heroin Use

Nationwide, 2.4% of students had used heroin during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime heroin use) (Table 24). Overall, male students (3.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (1.3%) to report lifetime heroin use. This significant sex difference was identified for white students and students in grade 12. Across state surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 1.7% to 5.2% (median: 3.1%) (Table 25). Across local surveys, prevalence varied fivefold from 1.0% to 5.3% (median: 2.8%).

Methamphetamine Use

Nationwide, 9.1% of students had used methamphetamines during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime methamphetamine use) (Table 24). Overall, Hispanic and white students (11.3% and 10.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (1.7%) to report lifetime methamphetamine use. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Male students in grade 12 (12.4%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (6.2%) to report lifetime methamphetamine use. State prevalence varied threefold from 6.3% to 16.2% (median: 9.8%), and local prevalence varied sixfold from 1.9% to 10.5% (median: 5.1%) (Table 25).

Steroid Use

Nationwide, 3.7% of students had used illegal steroids (i.e., without a doctor's prescription) during their lifetime (i.e., lifetime steroid use) (Table 24). Overall, male students (5.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (2.2%) to report lifetime steroid use. This significant sex difference was identified for white and black students and students in grades 11 and 12. Overall, white students (4.1%) were significantly more likely than black students (2.2%) to report lifetime steroid use. Hispanic female students (3.4%) were significantly more likely than black female students (0.9%) to report lifetime steroid use. Prevalence across state surveys varied threefold from 2.1% to 6.1% (median: 4.3%) (Table 25). Across local surveys, prevalence varied fourfold from 1.4% to 5.8% (median: 3.4%).

Injecting-Drug Use

Nationwide, 1.8% of students had injected illegal drugs during their lifetime* (i.e., lifetime injecting-drug use) (Table 24). Overall, male students (2.8%) were significantly more likely than female students (0.7%) to report lifetime injecting-drug use. This significant sex difference was identified for white students and students in grade 12. Prevalence of lifetime injecting-drug use varied threefold across state surveys from 1.5% to 4.5% (median: 2.4%) (Table 25). Across local surveys, prevalence varied sevenfold from 0.6% to 4.1% (median: 1.5%).

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*Students were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered one or more times to any of the following questions:

> "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?" "During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?" "During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?" Or, "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

Initiation of Risk Behaviors

Cigarette Smoking

One fourth (24.7%) of students nationwide had smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (Table 26). Overall, male students (27.3%) were significantly more likely than female students (22.1%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students. Overall, white and Hispanic students (26.2% and 25.1%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (14.4%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Female students in grade 10 (27.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (16.7%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years. Across state surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 13.1% to 33.7% (median: 26.7%) (Table 27). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 15.2% to 23.0% (median: 18.7%).

Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 32.2% of students had first drunk alcohol (more than a few sips) before age 13 years (Table 26). Overall, male students (37.4%) were significantly more likely than female students (26.8%) to have drunk alcohol before age 13 years. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and students in grades 11 and 12. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (37.7% and 30.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (20.0% and 16.0%, respectively) to have drunk alcohol before age 13 years. Prevalence across state surveys ranged from 17.0% to 40.2% (median: 31.5%) (Table 27). Prevalence across local surveys ranged from 25.4% to 36.6% (median: 31.5%).

Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 11.3% of students had tried marijuana before age 13 years (Table 26). Overall, male students (14.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (8.0%) to have tried marijuana before age 13 years. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in grades 9 and 11. Overall, Hispanic students (13.9%) were significantly more likely than white students (9.4%) to have tried marijuana before age 13 years. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for male students. Prevalence across state surveys varied fourfold from 5.0% to 19.6% (median: 11.7%). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 6.5% to 14.5% (median: 12.0%) (Table 27).

Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use on School Property

Nationwide, 14.0% of students had smoked cigarettes on school property on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 28). Overall, white and Hispanic students (15.6% and 12.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (6.7%) to have smoked cigarettes on school property. White female students (14.7%) were significantly more likely than black female students (5.8%) to have smoked cigarettes on school property, and white and Hispanic male students (16.5% and 15.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male students (7.7%) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 6.3% to 21.3% (median: 13.7%) (Table 29). Across local surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 4.9% to 16.4% (median: 9.0%).

Nationwide, 4.2% of students had used smokeless tobacco on school property on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 28). Overall, male students (8.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (0.3%) to have used smokeless tobacco on school property. This significant sex difference was identified for white students and all the grade subpopulations. Overall, white and Hispanic students (5.9% and 2.5%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (0.5%) to have used smokeless tobacco on school property. White male students (11.4%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black male students (3.5% and 0.9%, respectively) to report this behavior. Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use on school property across state surveys varied sevenfold from 1.5% to 10.7% (median: 4.5%) (Table 29). Prevalence across local surveys varied fivefold from 0.6% to 3.0% (median: 1.4%).

Nationwide, 4.9% of students had had ≥1 drinks of alcohol on school property on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 28). Overall, male students (6.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (3.6%) to have drunk alcohol on school property. This significant sex difference was identified for white and black students and students in grades 11 and 12. Hispanic female students (6.7%) were significantly more likely than white and black female students (3.4% and 2.6%, respectively) to have drunk alcohol on school property. Prevalence across state surveys varied threefold from 3.1% to 10.8% (median: 5.7%) (Table 29). Prevalence across local surveys varied threefold from 3.4% to 11.2% (median: 6.1%).

Nationwide, 7.2% of students had used marijuana on school property ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 28). Overall, male students (10.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (4.4%) to have used marijuana on school property. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in grades 10 and 12. Overall, Hispanic students (10.7%) were significantly more likely than white students (6.5%) to have used marijuana on school property. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for female students. Prevalence across state surveys varied threefold from 3.3% to 10.6% (median: 5.8%) (Table 29). Prevalence across local surveys ranged from 4.9% to 11.2% (median: 7.0%).

Nationwide, 30.2% of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 28). Overall, male students (34.7%) were significantly more likely than female students (25.7%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in grades 10 and 12. Overall, Hispanic students (36.9%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (28.8% and 25.3%, respectively) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for male students. Prevalence of being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property across state surveys ranged from 17.2% to 40.0% (median: 28.5%) (Table 29). Prevalence across local surveys ranged from 19.5% to 40.6% (median: 30.6%).

Sexual Behaviors That Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and STDs, Including HIV Infection

Sexual Intercourse

Half (49.9%) of all students had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime (Table 30). Hispanic male students (62.9%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic female students (45.5%) to have had sexual intercourse. Overall, black students (71.2%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (54.1% and 45.1%, respectively) to have had sexual intercourse. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Female students in grades 11 and 12 (53.8% and 65.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9 and 10 (32.5% and 42.6%, respectively) to have had sexual intercourse, and male students in grade 12 (63.9%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 9 and 11 (44.5% and 51.4%, respectively) to report this behavior. Prevalence ranged from 38.1% to 60.3% (median: 44.9%) across state surveys (Table 31). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 26.7% to 64.8% (median: 53.1%).

Nationwide, 8.3% of students had initiated sexual intercourse before age 13 years (Table 30). Overall, male students (12.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (4.4%) to have initiated sexual intercourse before age 13 years. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and students in grades 9, 10, and 12. Overall, black students (20.5%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (9.2% and 5.5%, respectively) to have initiated sexual intercourse before age 13 years, and Hispanic students (9.2%) were significantly more likely than white students (5.5%) to report this behavior. Black female students (11.4%) were significantly more likely than white female students (3.5%) to have initiated sexual intercourse before age 13 years. Black male students (29.9%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white male students (14.2% and 7.5%, respectively) to have initiated sexual intercourse before age 13 years, and Hispanic male students (14.2%) were significantly more likely than white male students (7.5%) to report this behavior. Male students in grades 9 and 10 (17.7% and 13.9%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 11 (7.8%) to have initiated sexual intercourse before age 13 years, and male students in grade 9 (17.7%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 12 (7.6%) to have done so. Across state surveys, prevalence varied fivefold from 3.2% to 16.0% (median: 6.8%) (Table 31). Across local surveys, prevalence varied sixfold from 3.6% to 20.3% (median: 12.3%).

Nationwide, 16.2% of all students had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime with ≥4 sex partners (Table 30). Overall, male students (19.3%) were significantly more likely than female students (13.1%) to have had ≥4 sex partners. This significant sex difference was identified for black and Hispanic students and students in grade 9 and 10. Overall, black students (34.4%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (16.6% and 12.4%, respectively) to have had ≥4 sex partners. Black male students (48.1%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic or white male students (23.0% and 12.1%, respectively) to have had ≥4 sex partners, and Hispanic male students (23.0%) were significantly more likely than white male students (12.1%) to report this behavior. Female students in grade 12 (20.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9 and 10 (7.9% and 10.1%, respectively) to have had ≥4 sex partners, and female students in grade 11 (15.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (7.9%) to report this behavior. Prevalence across state surveys varied threefold from 9.7% to 25.7% (median: 13.9%) (Table 31). Prevalence across local surveys varied fourfold from 7.0% to 29.5% (median: 18.9%).

Nationwide, 36.3% of all students had had sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) (Table 30). Overall, black students (53.0%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (36.3% and 33.0%, respectively) to be currently sexually active. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. For both female and male students, students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9, 10, and 11 to be currently sexually active. Female students in grade 11 (39.5%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (24.0%) to be currently sexually active. Prevalence across state surveys ranged from 26.1% to 44.8% (median: 32.0%) (Table 31). Prevalence across local surveys varied threefold from 18.2% to 47.8% (median: 36.8%).

Among students who had had sexual intercourse during their lifetime, 27.3% had been abstinent during the 3 months preceding the survey (i.e., currently abstinent) (Table 30). Overall, male students (30.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (23.9%) to be currently abstinent. This significant sex difference was identified for Hispanic students. Prevalence across state surveys ranged from 23.7% to 37.8% (median: 28.5%) and across local surveys from 25.7% to 34.1% (median: 30.7%) (Table 31).

Condom Use

Among currently sexually active students nationwide, 58.0% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Table 32). Overall, male students (65.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (50.7%) to report condom use. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in grades 11 and 12. Overall, black students (70.0%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and white students (55.2% and 55.0%, respectively) to report condom use. Black female students (64.5%) were significantly more likely than white and Hispanic female students (47.6% and 43.0%, respectively) to report condom use, and black male students (75.3%) were significantly more likely than white male students (63.0%) to report condom use. Female students in grade 9 (63.1%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (41.1%) to report condom use. Prevalence across state surveys ranged from 47.1% to 64.8% (median: 57.7%) and across local surveys from 54.4% to 74.2% (median: 65.3%) (Table 33).

Birth Control Pill Use

Among currently sexually active students nationwide, 16.2% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (Table 32). Overall, female students (20.4%) were significantly more likely than male students (11.8%) to report birth control pill use. This significant sex difference was identified for white and black students and students in grade 12. Overall, white students (21.0%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (7.8% and 7.7%, respectively) to report birth control pill use. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Female students in grade 12 (31.4%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9, 10, and 11 (12.8%, 12.8%, and 18.4%, respectively) to report birth control pill use, and male students in grade 12 (17.3%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 10 (5.9%) to report this behavior. Prevalence varied threefold from 12.5% to 33.2% (median: 18.6%) across state surveys (Table 31). Prevalence varied threefold from 5.4% to 17.8% (median: 9.4%) across local surveys (Table 33).

Alcohol or Drug Use at Last Sexual Intercourse

Among currently sexually active students nationwide, 24.8% had used alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse (Table 32). Overall, male students (31.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (18.5%) to have used alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and students in grade 11. White female students (21.5%) were significantly more likely than black female students (9.3%) to have used alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse. Prevalence ranged from 20.4% to 34.5% (median: 26.4%) across state surveys and from 15.4% to 29.2% (median: 18.4%) across local surveys (Table 33).

Pregnancy

Nationwide, 6.3% of students reported that they had been pregnant or had gotten someone else pregnant (Table 32). Female students in grades 11 and 12 (8.1% and 13.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely to have been pregnant than male students in grades 11 and 12 (3.7% and 6.7%, respectively) were to have gotten someone pregnant. Overall, black students (13.4%) were significantly more likely than white students (4.3%) to have been pregnant or to have gotten someone pregnant. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Female students in grade 12 (13.8%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9 and 10 (4.8% and 4.9%, respectively) to have been pregnant. Prevalence varied threefold from 2.8% to 8.4% (median: 5.0%) across state surveys (Table 33). Prevalence varied fourfold from 3.7% to 13.7% (median: 6.8%) across local surveys.

HIV Education

Nationwide, 90.6% of students had been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or HIV infection (Table 32). Overall, white students (92.2%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic students (84.1%) to have received HIV education in school. This racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Prevalence ranged from 81.6% to 93.3% (median: 89.5%) across state surveys and from 81.4% to 91.5% (median: 88.2%) across local surveys (Table 33).

Dietary Behaviors

Overweight

Nationwide, 16.0% of students were at risk for becoming overweight (i.e, having a BMI ≥85th percentile and <95th percentile by age and sex.) (Table 34). Overall, male students (17.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (14.4%) to be at risk for becoming overweight. This significant sex difference was identified for white students. Overall, black students (22.0%) were significantly more likely than white students (14.4%) to be at risk for becoming overweight. Black and Hispanic female students (22.6% and 18.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white female students

(12.4%) to be at risk for becoming overweight. Prevalence ranged from 10.2% to 18.0% (median: 14.7%) across state surveys and from 12.0% to 21.0% (median: 16.8%) across local surveys (Table 35).

Nationwide, 9.9% of students were overweight (i.e., having a BMI ≥95th percentile by age and sex) (Table 34). Male students (11.9%) were significantly more likely than female students (7.9%) to be overweight. This significant sex difference was identified for white students and students in grade 10. Across state surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 4.9% to 13.1% (median: 8.6%) (Table 35). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 6.5% to 14.3% (median: 10.2%).

Nationwide, 30.0% of students thought they were overweight (Table 34). Overall, female students (36.4%) were significantly more likely than male students (23.7%) to consider themselves overweight. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and students in grades 10, 11, and 12. Overall, Hispanic students (36.7%) were significantly more likely than white and black students (29.2% and 24.9%, respectively) to consider themselves overweight. Hispanic female students (42.3%) were significantly more likely than black female students (32.3%) to consider themselves overweight. Hispanic male students (30.8%) were significantly more likely than white or black male students (23.0% and 17.1%, respectively) to consider themselves overweight. Female students in grade 11 (40.2%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 9 (32.5%) to consider themselves overweight. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 26.5% to 35.2% (median: 31.8%) (Table 35). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 20.3% to 34.9% (median: 27.5%).

Nationwide, 42.7% of students were trying to lose weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 34). Overall, female students (59.4%) were significantly more likely than male students (26.1%) to be trying to lose weight. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic and grade subpopulations. Overall, Hispanic and white students (50.6% and 42.6%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (36.3%) to be trying to lose weight, and Hispanic students (50.6%) were significantly more likely than white students (42.6%) to report this behavior. Hispanic and white female students (63.6% and 61.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black female students (48.3%) to be trying to lose weight, and Hispanic male students (37.3%) were significantly more likely than white and black male students (24.9% and 23.6%, respectively) to report this behavior. Male students in grade 9 (29.7%) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 12 (19.9%) to be trying to lose weight. Prevalence ranged from 37.1% to 49.1% (median: 43.3%) across state surveys and from 34.6% to 46.1% (median: 39.5%) across local surveys (Table 35).

Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables

Nationwide, 23.9% of students had eaten ≥5 servings/day of fruits and vegetables* during the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 36). Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 14.1% to 32.2% (median: 21.1%) (Table 37). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 19.9% to 28.6% (median: 24.5%).

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*One hundred percent fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.

Consumption of Milk

Nationwide, 18.0% of students drank ≥3 glasses/day of milk during the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 36). Overall, male students (23.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (12.9%) to have drunk ≥3 glasses/day of milk. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and students in grades 9, 10, and 12. Overall, white and Hispanic students (19.6% and 15.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black students (10.8%) to have drunk ≥3 glasses/day of milk. White female students (13.8%) were significantly more likely than black female students (7.8%) to have drunk ≥3 glasses/day of milk, and white and Hispanic male students (24.8% and 21.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black male students (13.9%) to report this behavior. Female students in grades 9 and 10 (15.5% and 14.2%, respectively) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (7.5%) to have drunk ≥3 glasses/day of milk, and male students in grade 9 (28.7%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (19.2% and 19.8%, respectively) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 12.1% to 33.8% (median: 20.6%) (Table 37). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 9.6% to 18.2% (median: 13.0%).

Attempted Weight Control

Nationwide, 58.4% of students had exercised to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 38). Overall, female students (67.4%) were significantly more likely than male students (49.5%) to have exercised to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight. This significant sex difference was identified for white and Hispanic students and students in all grade subpopulations. White female students (70.0%) were significantly more likely than black female students (58.6%) to have exercised to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight. Prevalence ranged from 50.4% to 62.7% (median: 57.9%) across state surveys and from 45.8% to 61.9% (median: 54.5%) across local surveys (Table 39).

Nationwide, 40.4% of students had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 38). Overall, female students (56.1%) were significantly more likely than male students (25.0%) to have eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic and grade subpopulations. Overall, white students (42.1%) were significantly more likely than black students (34.5%) to have eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight. White female students (60.3%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black female students (51.0% and 43.4%, respectively) to report this behavior. Prevalence ranged from 36.0% to 45.9% (median: 39.9%) across state surveys and from 28.5% to 41.3% (median: 35.9%) across local surveys (Table 39).

Nationwide, 12.6% of students had gone without eating for ≥24 hours to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight (Table 38). Overall, female students (18.8%) were significantly more likely than male students (6.4%) to have gone without eating for ≥24 hours to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic and grade subpopulations. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 10.3% to 18.5% (median: 12.8%) (Table 39). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 7.2% to 15.8% (median: 12.3%).

Nationwide, 7.6% of students had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight (Table 38). Overall, female students (10.9%) were significantly more likely than male students (4.4%) to have taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight. This significant sex difference was identified for white students and students in all the grade subpopulations. White female students (11.7%) were significantly more likely than black female students (6.9%) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 4.7% to 11.1% (median: 7.7%) (Table 39). Across local surveys, prevalence varied threefold from 3.3% to 10.4% (median: 6.1%).

Nationwide, 4.8% of students had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight (Table 38). Overall, female students (7.5%) were significantly more likely than male students (2.2%) to have vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight. This significant sex difference was identified for white students and students in all the grade subpopulations. Hispanic and black male students (4.0% and 3.4%, respectively) were significantly more likely than white male students (1.5%) to have vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight. Prevalence ranged from 3.2% to 7.7% (median: 5.1%) across state surveys and from 3.4% to 6.9% (median: 4.6%) across local surveys (Table 39).

Physical Activity

Vigorous and Moderate Physical Activity

Approximately two thirds (64.7%) of students nationwide had participated in activities that made them sweat and breathe hard for ≥20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., vigorous physical activity) (Table 40). Overall, male students (72.3%) were significantly more likely than female students (57.1%) to report vigorous physical activity. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and students in grades 10, 11, and 12. Overall, white students (67.4%) were significantly more likely than black students (55.6%) to report vigorous physical activity. White female students (59.7%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black female students (49.5% and 47.2%, respectively) to report vigorous physical activity. Female students in grade 9 (68.0%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 10, 11, and 12 (56.2%, 49.2%, and 52.3%, respectively) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 55.2% to 77.0% (median: 63.5%) (Table 41). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 48.9% to 67.2% (median: 57.5%).

Approximately one quarter (26.7%) of students nationwide had participated in activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for ≥30 minutes on ≥5 of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., moderate physical activity) (Table 40). Overall, male students (29.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (24.4%) to report moderate physical activity. This significant sex difference was identified for Hispanic students. Overall, white students (28.8%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic and black students (21.4% and 20.9%, respectively) to report moderate physical activity. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for female students. Prevalence ranged from 20.3% to 32.7% (median: 25.5%) across state surveys and from 17.0% to 29.2% (median: 20.8%) across local surveys (Table 41).

Strengthening Exercises

Nationwide, 53.6% of students had done strengthening exercises (e.g., push-ups, sit-ups, and weightlifting) on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 40). Overall, male students (63.5%) were significantly more likely than female students (43.6%) to have participated in strengthening exercises. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic and grade subpopulations. Overall, white students (55.7%) were significantly more likely than black students (45.1%) to have participated in strengthening exercises. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for female students. Female students in grade 9 (49.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (38.0% and 40.3%, respectively) to report this behavior. Prevalence ranged from 45.0% to 61.5% (median: 52.0%) across state surveys and from 40.3% to 55.2% (median: 47.6%) across local surveys (Table 41).

Watching Television

Nationwide, 57.2% of students watched television ≤2 hours/day during an average school day (Table 40). Overall, white students (65.8%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic or black students (47.8% and 26.3%, respectively) to have watched television ≤2 hours/day, and Hispanic students (47.8%) were significantly more likely than black students (26.3%) to report this behavior. This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students. Female students in grade 12 (70.4%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9 and 10 (51.6% and 55.2%, respectively) to have watched television ≤2 hours/day, and male students in grades 11 and 12 (62.5% and 63.3%, respectively) were significantly more likely than male students in grade 9 (46.5%) to report this behavior. Across state surveys, prevalence ranged from 42.7% to 80.7% (median: 61.9%) (Table 41). Across local surveys, prevalence ranged from 33.4% to 64.4% (median: 43.4%).

Participation in Physical Education Class

Nationwide, 56.1% of students were enrolled in a physical education (PE) class (Table 42). Female students in grade 9 (75.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (36.8% and 29.4%, respectively) to be enrolled in a PE class, and female students in grade 10 (56.6%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (29.4%) to be enrolled in a PE class. Male students in grade 9 (82.3%) were significantly more likely than male students in grades 11 and 12 (44.6% and 43.8%, respectively) to be enrolled in a PE class. Prevalence of being enrolled in a PE class across state surveys varied threefold from 29.1% to 93.3% (median: 46.6%) (Table 43). Prevalence across local surveys ranged from 39.1% to 87.7% (median: 50.1%).

Nationwide, 29.1% of students attended PE class daily (Table 42). Female students in grade 9 (40.3%) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 11 and 12 (16.6% and 16.6%, respectively) to attend PE class daily. Across state surveys, prevalence varied ninefold from 6.5% to 61.1% (median: 26.9%) (Table 43). Across local surveys, prevalence varied eightfold from 7.6% to 62.6% (median: 26.9%).

Among students enrolled in PE class, 76.3% exercised >20 minutes during an average PE class (Table 42). Overall, male students (82.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (69.6%) to have exercised >20 minutes during an average PE class. This significant sex difference was identified for white and black students and students in grades 9, 11, and 12. Overall, white students (78.7%) were significantly more likely than black students (67.8%) to have exercised >20 minutes during an average PE class. White and Hispanic female students (72.4% and 70.8%, respectively) were significantly more likely than black female students (55.7%) to report this behavior. Prevalence ranged from 64.5% to 89.0% (median: 80.1%) across state surveys and from 53.4% to 83.6% (median: 68.6%) across local surveys (Table 43).

Participation on Sports Teams

Nationwide, 55.1% of students had played on sports teams during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 42). Overall, male students (61.7%) were significantly more likely than female students (48.5%) to have played on sports teams. This significant sex difference was identified for all the racial/ethnic subpopulations and students in grades 9, 11, and 12. Overall, white students (56.9%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic students (50.8%) to have played on sports teams. White female students (50.5%) were significantly more likely than black female students (36.3%) to have played on sports teams. Female students in grade 9 (53.4%) were significantly more likely than female students in grade 12 (42.3%) to have played on sports teams. Prevalence ranged from 49.5% to 68.0% (median: 57.7%) across state surveys and from 38.9% to 56.3% (median: 47.9%) across local surveys (Table 43).

Trends During 1991–1999

Trend analyses of selected risk behaviors indicated significantly decreasing linear trends ($p < 0.05$) during 1991– or 1993–1999 in the percentage of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, never or rarely wore seatbelts, rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, carried a gun, carried a weapon at school, participated in a physical fight, participated in a physical fight at school, ever had sexual intercourse, had sexual intercourse before age 13 years, had sexual intercourse with ≥4 partners, used birth control pills, and who attended physical education classes daily. The percentage of students who carried a weapon decreased linearly, but also indicated a significant quadratic trend suggesting leveling later in the decade.

Significant increasing linear trends during 1991–1999 were documented for lifetime marijuana use, marijuana use before age 13 years, current cocaine use, condom use, receiving HIV prevention education in school, and participating in strengthening exercises. The percentage of students who reported current cigarette use increased linearly, but also indicated a significant quadratic trend suggesting leveling or possible decline later in the decade.

DISCUSSION

Since 1991, prevalence of several injury-related behaviors and sexual behaviors have improved among high school students throughout the United States. Fewer students are at risk for motor-vehicle crashes, homicide, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection. Although current cigarette smoking was more common in 1999 than at the beginning of the decade, current cigarette smoking rates have leveled or might be declining. Nonetheless, too many high school students nationwide continue to practice behaviors that place them at risk for serious health problems. Certain risk behaviors are more likely to be found among particular subpopulations of students. For example, male students were more likely than female students to report

- rarely or never wearing seat belts;
- rarely or never wearing motorcycle helmets;
- being injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active;
- driving after drinking alcohol;
- weapon carrying;
- gun carrying;
- participating and being injured in a physical fight;
- weapon carrying on school property;
- being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property;
- being in a physical fight on school property;
- current smokeless tobacco use;
- current cigar use;
- episodic heavy drinking;
- lifetime and current marijuana use;
- current cocaine use;
- lifetime heroin, illegal steroid, and injected drug use;
- initiating cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use before age 13 years;
- smokeless tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use on school property;
- being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property;
- initiating sexual intercourse before age 13 years;
- having had ≥4 sex partners during their lifetime;
- alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse;
- their partner not using birth control pills before last sexual intercourse; and
- being at risk for overweight and being overweight.

In contrast, female students were more likely than male students to report

- being forced to have sexual intercourse;
- feeling sad or hopeless;
- suicide-related behaviors;
- their partner not using a condom at last sexual intercourse;

- drinking <3 glasses/day of milk;
- fasting to lose weight or control weight gain;
- taking diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or control weight gain;
- taking laxatives or vomiting to lose weight or control weight gain;
- not participating in vigorous or moderate physical activity;
- not participating in strengthening exercises; and
- not participating on sports teams.

White students were more likely than black students to report

- being injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active;
- driving after drinking alcohol;
- regular cigarette use;
- current cigarette use;
- current frequent cigarette use;
- smoking >10 cigarettes/day;
- current smokeless tobacco use;
- current cigar use;
- current alcohol use;
- episodic heavy drinking;
- lifetime and current cocaine use;
- lifetime and current inhalant use;
- lifetime methamphetamine and illegal steroid use;
- initiating cigarette use before age 13 years;
- smoking cigarettes and using smokeless tobacco on school property; and
- not using condoms.

White students were more likely than Hispanic students to report

- regular cigarette use;
- current frequent cigarette use;
- smoking >10 cigarettes/day; and
- current smokeless tobacco use.

Black students were more likely than white students to report

- rarely or never wearing a bicycle helmet;

- being injured in a physical fight;
- dating violence;
- being forced to have sexual intercourse;
- participating in a physical fight on school property;
- feeling sad or hopeless;
- having had sexual intercourse during their lifetime;
- initiating sexual intercourse before age 13 years;
- having had ≥4 sex partners during their lifetime;
- being currently sexually active;
- not using birth control pills;
- ever being pregnant or getting someone pregnant;
- being at risk for overweight;
- drinking <3 glasses/day of milk;
- not participating in vigorous or moderate physical activity;
- not participating in strengthening exercises;
- watching television >2 hours/day; and
- exercising ≤20 minutes during PE class.

Black students were more likely than Hispanic students to report

- having had sexual intercourse during their lifetime;
- initiating sexual intercourse before age 13 years;
- having had ≥4 sex partners during their lifetime;
- being currently sexually active;
- drinking <3 glasses/day of milk; and
- watching television >2 hours/day.

Hispanic students were more likely than white students to report

- rarely or never wearing motorcycle helmets;
- riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol;
- participating and being injured in a physical fight;
- being forced to have sexual intercourse;
- feeling too unsafe to go to school;
- being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property;

- feeling sad or hopeless;
- planning or attempting suicide;
- lifetime cocaine use;
- initiating marijuana use before age 13 years;
- marijuana use on school property;
- being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property;
- initiating sexual intercourse before age 13 years;
- not using birth control pills;
- not being taught about HIV prevention in school;
- not participating in moderate physical activity;
- watching television >2 hours/day; and
- not participating on sports teams.

Hispanic students were more likely than black students to report

- feeling too unsafe to go to school;
- weapon carrying on school property;
- feeling sad or hopeless;
- suicide-related behaviors;
- current cigarette use;
- lifetime and current alcohol use;
- episodic heavy drinking;
- smoking >10 cigarettes/day;
- lifetime and current cocaine use;
- lifetime and current inhalant use;
- lifetime methamphetamine use;
- initiating cigarette use before age 13 years;
- cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use on school property;
- being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property; and
- not using condoms.

These subgroup findings can assist in identifying the need for education and services based on a higher prevalence of risk behaviors. However, underlying causes (e.g., economic factors, education levels, or cultural influences) for subgroup differences could not be addressed in this analysis. The association between race/ethnicity and certain risk behaviors is attenuated after controlling for socioeconomic status (*10*). Additional research is needed to assess the effect of education, socioeconomic, cultural, and racial/ethnic factors on prevalence of health-risk behaviors among youth.

Considerable variation in prevalence of risk behaviors also occurs from state to state and from city to city. For example, across state surveys, a fivefold variation or greater was identified for

- feeling too unsafe to go to school;
- smoking >10 cigarettes/day;
- current smokeless tobacco use;
- purchasing cigarettes at a store or gas station;
- current cocaine use;
- smokeless tobacco use on school property;
- initiating sexual intercourse before age 13 years; and
- attending PE class daily.

Across local surveys, a similar level of variation was found for

- rarely or never wearing seatbelts;
- driving after drinking alcohol;
- carrying a gun;
- feeling too unsafe to go to school;
- smoking >10 cigarettes/day;
- current smokeless tobacco use;
- lifetime cocaine use;
- lifetime heroin use;
- lifetime methamphetamine use;
- lifetime injecting-drug use;
- smokeless tobacco use on school property;
- initiating sexual intercourse before age 13 years; and
- attending PE class daily.

These variations might occur, in part, because of differences in state and local laws and policies, enforcement practices, access to illegal drugs, availability of effective interventions, prevailing behavioral norms, and adult practices. However, further research is needed to understand the impact of these factors on the prevalence of risk behaviors.

YRBSS continues to be the primary source of data regarding health-risk behaviors of youth at national, state, and local levels. For example, YRBSS data will be used to monitor 16 national health objectives for 2010 and 3 of 10 leading health indicators (*11*). In

Dallas, YRBSS data regarding lack of physical activity among high school students led to development of an after-school physical education program. In Louisiana, YRBSS data were used to help obtain funding for the Governor's Commission on Teen Pregnancy Prevention. In Tennessee, YRBSS data were used by state legislators to craft the Coordinated School Health Improvement Act. In Wisconsin, YRBSS data were published in the state's medical journal to help educate new physicians regarding adolescent health issues. In Hawaii, YRBSS data were used as the basis for development of a new teaching guide for health education being used statewide. In Montana, YRBSS data were used to help track state progress in reducing tobacco use. Continued support for YRBSS will help ensure success of these and other public health and school health programs.

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Table 1. Size, response rates, and demographic characteristics of samples — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White[*]	Black[*]	Hispanic	Other
NATIONAL SURVEY	15,349	77	86	66	49.6	50.4	28.9	26.0	23.6	21.4	60.8	14.1	10.4	14.7
STATE SURVEYS														
Weighted Data														
Alabama	2,095	73	83	60	49.2	50.8	30.2	25.5	22.2	21.2	67.6	26.1	1.9	4.4
Alaska[†]	1,427	83	80	66	47.5	52.5	31.7	25.8	21.8	20.5	70.3	2.8	3.4	23.6
Arkansas	1,454	70	85	60	49.1	50.9	27.6	26.5	23.9	21.8	74.1	17.8	3.5	4.6
Delaware	2,180	81	77	62	48.5	51.5	31.4	26.4	21.7	20.3	62.4	25.4	5.8	6.5
Hawaii	1,248	95	63	60	52.9	47.1	30.9	26.4	23.5	19.2	13.9	2.1	9.0	75.0
Massachusetts	4,415	96	79	75	49.2	50.8	29.0	25.8	23.6	21.4	70.6	7.1	11.6	10.7
Michigan	2,690	84	79	67	49.6	50.4	29.3	26.3	23.3	21.1	75.4	15.6	3.5	5.5
Mississippi	1,565	80	85	68	50.9	49.1	37.4	20.0	22.4	20.1	47.0	49.8	0.9	2.2
Missouri	1,652	77	80	62	49.2	50.8	28.5	26.5	23.5	21.3	66.3	26.2	3.1	4.4
Montana	2,917	83	82	68	48.5	51.5	26.7	25.0	24.0	22.7	86.1	0.7	3.0	10.2
Nevada	1,677	97	62	60	48.6	51.4	28.3	26.5	24.5	20.5	66.6	5.5	17.5	10.4
New York	3,312	77	80	62	49.7	50.3	29.8	28.7	21.9	19.5	61.6	11.3	15.8	11.3
North Dakota	1,823	81	90	73	48.9	51.1	25.4	25.5	25.1	23.9	88.9	1.0	1.4	8.7
Ohio	2,061	87	81	71	49.1	50.9	28.2	25.5	23.9	22.0	81.4	8.9	2.8	6.9
South Carolina	4,597	82	83	68	50.2	49.8	33.2	25.2	21.0	20.2	48.8	42.7	2.6	5.8
South Dakota	1,674	84	81	68	49.0	51.0	27.7	24.8	24.4	22.9	90.4	0.5	1.7	7.5
Tennessee[†]	1,519	74	84	62	49.3	50.7	29.4	26.2	23.3	20.9	75.6	19.1	2.0	3.3
Utah	1,509	100	61	61	48.4	51.6	25.0	25.3	25.7	24.0	84.9	0.7	6.6	7.8
Vermont	7,125	81	80	65	48.8	51.2	28.6	26.0	23.8	21.6	NA[§]	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	1,323	97	80	78	48.5	51.5	26.3	25.5	24.6	23.5	91.4	4.7	0.6	3.4
Wisconsin	1,336	71	85	60	49.0	51.0	27.4	25.4	24.1	22.8	80.9	8.3	3.2	7.6
Wyoming	1,619	80	79	63	48.2	51.8	26.6	25.9	24.4	22.5	86.1	0.7	8.5	4.7
Unweighted Data														
Connecticut	1,480	60	75	45	50.0	50.0	27.7	26.1	21.0	22.5	64.8	14.8	12.2	8.3
Florida	2,478	63	75	48	48.8	51.2	33.0	28.0	22.0	15.7	55.8	20.2	17.2	6.8
Illinois	1,277	63	88	55	49.6	50.4	32.1	23.9	22.9	21.1	79.5	9.1	5.6	5.8
Iowa	1,111	70	75	53	51.0	49.0	33.7	27.4	21.3	17.3	90.0	1.3	2.5	6.2
Kentucky	1,492	62	84	52	52.1	47.9	29.9	35.9	20.9	13.0	86.7	9.2	1.1	2.9
Louisiana[†]	1,128	71	77	55	50.5	49.5	31.6	25.3	24.1	18.6	45.8	45.8	3.0	5.5
Maine	1,072	53	83	44	51.8	48.2	27.0	27.6	25.5	19.5	90.3	0.8	1.9	7.1
Nebraska	2,098	60	89	53	52.3	47.7	25.5	25.4	25.5	23.7	92.0	1.2	3.5	3.3
New Hampshire	2,213	67	81	54	51.4	48.6	33.6	31.8	21.6	12.8	92.2	0.8	1.8	5.3
New Jersey	1,093	67	80	53	52.2	47.8	26.5	27.0	25.2	21.2	67.4	8.7	13.0	10.9
New Mexico	1,058	69	58	40	52.7	47.3	31.9	26.3	23.7	17.5	44.1	3.5	41.5	10.9

Table 1. (*Continued*) **Size, response rates, and demographic characteristics of samples — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

Site	Sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other
LOCAL SURVEYS														
Weighted Data														
Boston	1,370	96	67	64	49.9	50.1	31.1	25.2	22.9	20.3	13.8	42.0	24.3	19.9
Chicago	1,317	100	85	85	50.4	49.6	31.5	25.8	22.4	20.1	9.3	55.6	26.2	8.9
Dallas	1,622	100	74	74	50.7	49.3	39.7	24.5	18.0	17.7	13.2	47.2	35.6	4.0
Detroit	2,055	100	68	68	51.9	48.1	39.7	24.4	19.5	15.5	2.5	84.1	5.3	8.1
District of Columbia	1,762	88	75	66	51.8	48.2	31.6	27.2	22.7	18.5	3.7	78.8	12.6	4.9
Ft. Lauderdale	1,809	96	79	76	50.3	49.7	31.5	26.1	22.8	19.5	35.6	34.8	22.2	7.4
Houston	1,579	100	74	74	46.8	53.2	43.0	21.6	17.9	17.1	10.3	44.9	41.2	3.5
Miami	1,813	100	79	79	50.7	49.3	35.0	27.6	20.4	16.4	12.3	31.7	51.5	4.5
New Orleans	1,380	96	75	72	52.7	47.3	29.6	25.6	22.7	21.9	5.0	88.1	2.2	4.7
New York City	1,580	96	74	70	50.4	49.6	33.3	34.3	18.4	13.8	25.0	23.3	33.6	18.1
Palm Beach	1,689	94	69	65	49.0	51.0	33.2	29.3	18.8	18.5	54.6	23.5	15.5	6.4
Philadelphia	1,422	96	68	66	49.3	50.7	33.2	27.2	20.3	18.9	25.3	46.3	12.9	15.5
San Diego	1,715	100	78	78	50.0	50.0	30.0	26.8	24.4	18.7	25.6	13.9	30.7	29.9
Seattle	1,643	100	61	61	50.0	50.0	25.9	25.6	24.6	23.3	37.2	14.6	4.8	43.4
Unweighted Data														
San Bernardino	1,201	100	55	55	55.3	44.7	31.4	28.8	26.3	13.2	26.7	13.0	49.6	10.7
San Francisco	1,654	95	59	56	53.3	46.7	22.1	31.7	26.6	19.5	9.5	7.6	16.6	66.2

* Non-Hispanic.

† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§ Not available.

Table 2. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore seat belts,[*] motorcycle helmets,[†]or bicycle helmets,[§] and were injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active,[¶] by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Rarely or never wore seatbelts			Rarely or never wore motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets			Injured while playing sports or being physically active		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White[**]	11.2	19.6	**15.5**	20.1	41.4	**33.8**	82.1	86.0	**84.3**	33.5	43.6	**38.7**
	(±3.4)[††]	(±4.5)	**(±3.9)**	(±7.1)	(±6.0)	**(±5.3)**	(±5.9)	(±3.7)	**(±4.1)**	(±2.7)	(±3.0)	**(±2.6)**
Black[**]	17.4	27.9	**22.5**	47.4	48.7	**48.1**	94.1	90.3	**91.9**	25.8	39.7	**32.6**
	(±5.4)	(±5.2)	**(±4.6)**	(±27.0)	(±17.0)	**(±19.2)**	(±2.6)	(±3.8)	**(±2.2)**	(±7.7)	(±6.0)	**(±3.0)**
Hispanic	9.5	19.6	**14.4**	44.5	53.5	**49.9**	83.4	88.5	**86.3**	28.5	40.9	**34.6**
	(±3.1)	(±5.6)	**(±3.7)**	(±14.0)	(±8.4)	**(±8.7)**	(±6.1)	(±4.1)	**(±4.6)**	(±5.0)	(±4.2)	**(±3.8)**
Grade												
9	14.4	19.8	**17.1**	21.6	37.3	**31.6**	77.1	82.8	**80.3**	35.4	45.8	**40.7**
	(±4.4)	(±3.8)	**(±3.6)**	(±5.4)	(±6.3)	**(±5.5)**	(±11.2)	(±4.4)	**(±6.4)**	(±3.1)	(±5.8)	**(±3.9)**
10	12.3	17.7	**15.0**	20.7	40.6	**33.8**	86.0	87.7	**86.9**	35.9	41.9	**38.9**
	(±4.4)	(±4.0)	**(±3.6)**	(±8.7)	(±8.9)	**(±6.3)**	(±2.3)	(±4.2)	**(±2.8)**	(±5.1)	(±3.8)	**(±3.3)**
11	9.8	17.7	**13.8**	33.6	51.8	**45.7**	85.4	87.1	**86.4**	32.1	37.6	**34.9**
	(±2.7)	(±4.4)	**(±2.8)**	(±14.3)	(±9.7)	**(±9.6)**	(±6.3)	(±7.2)	**(±6.0)**	(±4.4)	(±3.9)	**(±3.4)**
12	10.3	28.1	**19.1**	32.4	53.3	**44.5**	89.9	91.4	**90.7**	26.1	43.9	**34.9**
	(±3.8)	(±7.1)	**(±4.5)**	(±12.1)	(±10.5)	**(±8.6)**	(±5.6)	(±4.6)	**(±4.4)**	(±5.0)	(±5.8)	**(±3.7)**
Total	**11.9**	**20.8**	**16.4**	**26.6**	**44.5**	38.0	**83.6**	**86.7**	85.3	**32.7**	**42.5**	37.7
	(±2.9)	**(±3.0)**	**(±2.8)**	**(±7.4)**	**(±5.1)**	(±5.4)	**(±5.1)**	**(±3.5)**	(±3.7)	**(±3.0)**	**(±2.7)**	(±2.3)

[*] When riding in a car or truck driven by someone else.
[†] Among the 23.9% of students who rode motorcycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.
[§] Among the 70.8% of students who rode bicycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.
[¶] Seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months preceding the survey.
[**] Non-Hispanic.
[††] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore seat belts,[*] motorcycle helmets,[†] or bicycle helmets,[§] and were injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active,[¶] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

	Rarely or never wore seatbelts			Rarely or never wore motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets			Injured while playing sports or being physically active		
Site	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Alabama	12.7	25.2	**19.1**	26.5	39.7	**36.0**	86.5	93.7	**90.7**	26.0	39.9	**33.1**
Alaska**	14.0	23.6	**19.3**	24.3	32.7	**30.4**	81.3	86.0	**84.1**	37.3	50.8	**44.6**
Arkansas	13.0	28.4	**21.0**	38.8	46.3	**44.4**	91.4	92.7	**92.2**	28.6	39.8	**34.3**
Delaware	13.7	19.2	**16.6**	19.3	35.8	**29.9**	81.9	86.3	**84.4**	35.4	46.4	**41.1**
Hawaii	7.4	14.3	**10.6**	61.9	66.0	**64.5**	87.8	91.0	**89.5**	31.9	46.4	**38.6**
Massachusetts	19.0	29.5	**24.4**	18.2	28.8	**25.5**	78.6	87.0	**83.3**	NA[††]	NA	**NA**
Michigan	9.6	17.6	**13.8**	14.1	27.7	**23.6**	93.6	92.9	**93.2**	31.5	42.2	**36.7**
Mississippi	19.2	30.9	**25.0**	41.2	47.1	**45.0**	95.2	94.9	**94.9**	26.8	42.3	**34.2**
Missouri	18.0	29.3	**23.8**	23.7	42.1	**36.6**	90.7	92.1	**91.5**	31.1	38.6	**35.0**
Montana	14.3	31.1	**23.1**	47.5	46.0	**46.7**	86.0	87.5	**86.8**	37.2	42.2	**39.9**
Nevada	8.2	17.9	**13.3**	20.0	33.4	**29.0**	89.1	92.0	**90.8**	34.2	43.0	**39.0**
New York	14.6	18.2	**16.4**	19.9	31.5	**27.4**	80.9	85.4	**83.4**	33.9	40.9	**37.5**
North Dakota	19.3	43.9	**31.9**	49.1	56.2	**53.7**	95.5	96.0	**95.8**	NA	NA	**NA**
Ohio	9.9	21.4	**15.8**	35.3	41.6	**39.2**	91.2	93.3	**92.2**	33.9	46.1	**40.1**
South Carolina	14.4	27.6	**20.9**	48.9	61.3	**56.7**	91.9	93.9	**92.9**	25.7	40.2	**33.0**
South Dakota	22.5	43.8	**33.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	97.2	95.4	**96.3**	NA	NA	**NA**
Tennessee**	15.8	27.2	**21.7**	20.4	41.0	**34.6**	90.8	92.4	**91.5**	26.6	39.0	**32.8**
Utah	8.9	15.2	**12.3**	43.3	47.8	**46.3**	84.5	80.7	**82.6**	37.7	39.3	**38.5**
Vermont	6.2	15.8	**11.2**	NA	NA	**NA**	58.0	61.1	**59.8**	NA	NA	**NA**
West Virginia	13.1	27.7	**20.7**	32.5	55.4	**48.9**	85.7	90.5	**88.4**	29.1	39.1	**34.3**
Wisconsin	18.6	33.3	**26.4**	23.0	39.5	**32.7**	90.1	92.8	**91.5**	NA	NA	**NA**
Wyoming	16.0	31.6	**24.0**	40.8	47.6	**45.3**	86.5	90.4	**88.7**	34.8	43.4	**39.2**
Unweighted Data												
Connecticut	13.1	23.5	**18.6**	48.8	55.2	**53.0**	80.9	83.2	**82.2**	35.8	42.0	**39.0**
Florida	10.5	22.7	**16.8**	29.0	48.8	**42.0**	91.1	92.7	**92.0**	28.4	42.7	**35.6**
Illinois	12.8	16.1	**14.6**	61.5	60.2	**60.8**	94.9	95.1	**95.0**	41.5	43.8	**42.6**
Iowa	5.0	11.9	**8.3**	74.7	71.2	**72.4**	90.0	93.8	**92.0**	37.2	45.6	**41.4**
Kentucky	15.6	25.3	**20.4**	44.5	59.4	**53.8**	92.1	93.6	**92.9**	32.0	42.1	**36.8**
Louisiana**	15.3	24.6	**19.8**	NA	58.2	**51.0**	95.2	95.3	**95.1**	28.6	37.6	**33.3**
Maine	10.7	23.6	**16.9**	27.1	41.2	**35.3**	73.2	78.5	**76.0**	34.0	40.7	**37.1**
Nebraska	13.2	29.1	**20.8**	25.1	54.3	**43.4**	93.6	94.8	**94.1**	39.4	48.1	**43.5**
New Hampshire	11.7	21.9	**16.7**	15.2	25.7	**21.4**	70.7	75.1	**72.9**	36.9	43.7	**40.2**
New Jersey	11.8	20.6	**16.0**	NA	30.4	**27.4**	89.5	91.4	**90.5**	39.8	47.3	**43.4**
New Mexico	4.3	12.7	**8.5**	54.6	59.1	**57.4**	90.8	91.0	**90.8**	35.9	43.9	**39.6**

Table 3. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore seat belts,[*] motorcycle helmets,[†] or bicycle helmets,[§] and were injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active,[¶] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

	Rarely or never wore seatbelts			Rarely or never wore motorcycle helmets			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets			Injured while playing sports or being physically active		
Site	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Boston	30.3	37.1	**33.6**	45.3	53.6	**50.6**	84.9	90.5	**88.1**	NA	NA	**NA**
Chicago	26.6	39.2	**32.7**	NA	65.4	**63.5**	93.9	92.3	**93.0**	23.6	38.7	**31.2**
Dallas	6.5	11.5	**9.0**	NA	66.2	**59.2**	86.1	90.6	**88.6**	22.6	40.4	**31.3**
Detroit	18.4	26.4	**22.3**	20.4	36.0	**30.6**	95.8	94.8	**95.2**	20.5	42.2	**30.7**
District of Columbia	8.3	12.8	**10.4**	NA	50.0	**45.7**	87.8	86.4	**86.9**	19.7	41.4	**30.0**
Ft. Lauderdale	10.5	17.8	**14.1**	33.6	49.6	**43.3**	93.2	94.3	**93.8**	24.5	37.4	**30.9**
Houston	7.1	10.8	**9.2**	NA	55.3	**52.4**	89.9	93.1	**91.5**	18.1	35.1	**27.1**
Miami	15.3	23.1	**19.2**	38.8	52.9	**47.8**	90.5	93.5	**92.0**	20.7	39.9	**30.3**
New Orleans	15.3	22.0	**18.6**	NA	32.9	**32.4**	93.4	94.0	**93.7**	23.9	38.6	**30.7**
New York City	23.1	26.8	**25.0**	25.3	40.5	**34.1**	87.5	87.2	**87.4**	23.4	36.5	**29.9**
Palm Beach	9.8	21.6	**15.7**	25.0	43.4	**38.1**	90.9	92.2	**91.7**	28.4	43.5	**35.9**
Philadelphia	32.1	40.1	**36.4**	51.5	57.4	**54.7**	89.2	90.4	**89.7**	25.1	42.6	**34.0**
San Diego	3.7	6.0	**4.8**	NA	48.3	**39.9**	68.4	77.6	**73.5**	30.8	41.3	**36.0**
Seattle	7.3	11.9	**9.7**	NA	35.2	**30.6**	48.3	57.2	**53.1**	30.5	41.7	**36.1**
Unweighted Data												
San Bernardino	3.2	10.5	**6.5**	NA	37.7	**33.9**	82.9	84.9	**84.0**	27.3	43.1	**34.4**
San Francisco	7.1	10.0	**8.5**	NA	34.3	**34.3**	64.3	69.7	**67.4**	NA	NA	**NA**

[*] When riding in a car or truck driven by someone else.

[†] Among students who rode motorcycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[§] Among students who rode bicycles during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[¶] Seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[**] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[††] Not available.

Table 4. Percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol* and who drove after drinking alcohol,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol			Drove after drinking alcohol		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity						
White†	31.7	33.0	**32.4**	10.3	18.7	**14.6**
	(±3.1)§	(±3.2)	**(±2.7)**	(±2.6)	(±2.4)	**(±1.5)**
Black†	34.7	34.0	**34.4**	5.4	10.6	**7.9**
	(±7.4)	(±6.4)	**(±6.1)**	(±1.8)	(±3.0)	**(±2.0)**
Hispanic	37.3	41.8	**39.5**	8.3	17.2	**12.7**
	(±4.0)	(±5.3)	**(±4.0)**	(±3.1)	(±3.2)	**(±2.8)**
Grade						
9	32.0	29.9	**31.0**	4.5	6.1	**5.3**
	(±5.0)	(±3.1)	**(±3.2)**	(±2.0)	(±1.8)	**(±1.1)**
10	32.0	34.8	**33.3**	5.3	15.0	**10.1**
	(±4.0)	(±5.1)	**(±3.8)**	(±1.7)	(±2.4)	**(±1.3)**
11	28.1	33.4	**30.7**	12.3	20.5	**16.4**
	(±4.4)	(±5.0)	**(±3.9)**	(±4.4)	(±4.0)	**(±3.1)**
12	34.8	39.7	**37.2**	14.4	31.2	**22.8**
	(±5.1)	(±6.4)	**(±4.8)**	(±4.1)	(±5.9)	**(±4.2)**
Total	**31.7**	**34.4**	33.1	**8.7**	**17.4**	13.1
	(±2.9)	**(±2.6)**	(±2.4)	**(±1.8)**	**(±1.7)**	(±1.2)

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[*] One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
[†] Non-Hispanic.
[§] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 5. Percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol* and who drove after drinking alcohol,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol			Drove after drinking alcohol		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS						
Weighted Data						
Alabama	31.0	38.1	**34.7**	9.4	20.2	**15.0**
Alaska†	31.0	29.2	**30.1**	11.2	15.9	**13.9**
Arkansas	30.9	36.9	**34.0**	8.9	19.8	**14.4**
Delaware	31.9	32.9	**32.4**	10.9	14.9	**12.9**
Hawaii	36.6	40.1	**38.3**	10.4	18.9	**14.5**
Massachusetts	31.7	35.0	**33.4**	9.8	17.4	**13.7**
Michigan	30.8	36.3	**33.6**	8.6	17.4	**13.0**
Mississippi	38.1	41.3	**39.8**	10.2	19.3	**14.6**
Missouri	33.1	37.1	**35.1**	10.4	21.3	**15.9**
Montana	42.9	43.2	**43.1**	19.1	25.9	**22.7**
Nevada	33.3	36.7	**35.2**	11.9	21.6	**17.0**
New York	25.6	25.8	**25.7**	6.6	10.2	**8.4**
North Dakota	46.7	49.3	**48.0**	27.3	35.3	**31.4**
Ohio	30.7	33.0	**31.9**	13.1	20.1	**16.6**
South Carolina	31.4	37.8	**34.6**	10.7	20.4	**15.4**
South Dakota	44.2	43.8	**44.0**	23.9	30.8	**27.4**
Tennessee†	31.0	32.3	**31.7**	10.6	17.0	**13.8**
Utah	19.5	19.9	**19.7**	5.3	8.6	**7.2**
Vermont	24.3	27.9	**26.2**	7.6	14.7	**11.3**
West Virginia	29.8	32.5	**31.3**	9.6	15.8	**12.9**
Wisconsin	34.3	41.2	**37.8**	12.1	21.0	**16.8**
Wyoming	37.4	39.9	**38.7**	21.0	25.3	**23.3**
Unweighted Data						
Connecticut	35.0	36.1	**36.0**	10.2	16.6	**13.7**
Florida	32.6	35.5	**34.1**	9.7	18.2	**14.1**
Illinois	30.1	32.1	**31.1**	12.9	16.9	**14.9**
Iowa	38.9	40.2	**39.6**	18.6	23.0	**20.8**
Kentucky	28.4	32.3	**30.4**	9.4	16.0	**12.5**
Louisiana†	43.6	45.0	**44.5**	11.3	20.8	**16.0**
Maine	27.8	28.8	**28.2**	10.7	19.0	**14.6**
Nebraska	47.2	45.1	**46.3**	23.1	28.8	**25.9**
New Hampshire	29.5	29.0	**29.3**	9.3	14.3	**11.7**
New Jersey	26.5	30.4	**28.4**	6.9	14.6	**10.6**
New Mexico	41.3	41.7	**41.5**	14.2	24.3	**19.0**
LOCAL SURVEYS						
Weighted Data						
Boston	23.7	31.8	**27.9**	3.8	10.6	**7.2**
Chicago	29.0	37.1	**33.1**	5.5	13.3	**9.5**
Dallas	35.9	42.0	**39.1**	8.1	12.3	**10.1**
Detroit	38.0	36.3	**37.2**	5.1	8.5	**6.8**
District of Columbia	28.9	34.4	**31.4**	3.8	11.8	**7.6**
Ft. Lauderdale	28.3	28.4	**28.3**	9.3	12.1	**10.7**
Houston	35.5	38.6	**37.2**	6.5	12.5	**9.7**
Miami	28.1	30.8	**29.5**	5.6	12.8	**9.2**
New Orleans	32.7	36.9	**34.6**	8.3	12.5	**10.3**
New York City	22.9	20.5	**21.7**	2.9	4.5	**3.7**
Palm Beach	33.3	43.3	**38.5**	9.9	24.4	**17.2**
Philadelphia	27.4	26.8	**27.2**	3.5	7.6	**5.7**
San Diego	28.3	27.0	**27.6**	5.9	11.3	**8.6**
Seattle	NA§	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Unweighted Data						
San Bernardino	32.3	35.1	**33.6**	7.2	10.9	**8.8**
San Francisco	17.7	18.4	**18.1**	3.3	5.2	**4.3**

* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

§ Not available.

Table 6. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon carrying per 100 students,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-day incidence of weapon carrying		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White¶	3.6	28.6	16.4	0.5	8.0	4.4	12.0	120.6	67.5
	(±0.9)**	(±4.9)	(±2.7)	(±0.2)	(±2.8)	(±1.5)	(±4.4)	(±38.1)	(±20.5)
Black¶	11.7	23.1	17.2	1.8	14.5	7.9	43.2	100.2	70.7
	(±4.1)	(±7.3)	(±5.2)	(±1.2)	(±6.9)	(±3.8)	(±22.7)	(±56.4)	(±38.4)
Hispanic	8.4	29.5	18.7	1.6	8.2	4.8	27.0	111.2	68.0
	(±2.7)	(±3.2)	(±2.6)	(±0.9)	(±2.0)	(±1.0)	(±11.2)	(±28.0)	(±17.0)
Grade									
9	6.5	28.7	17.6	0.5	9.7	5.1	22.8	117.5	70.2
	(±2.1)	(±5.7)	(±3.3)	(±0.3)	(±3.9)	(±1.9)	(±10.7)	(±31.8)	(±17.9)
10	7.1	30.7	18.7	0.8	9.6	5.1	22.6	121.6	71.3
	(±2.1)	(±4.3)	(±2.6)	(±0.4)	(±2.9)	(±1.6)	(±8.3)	(±31.0)	(±15.5)
11	5.2	26.9	16.1	0.7	7.4	4.1	22.5	115.2	69.0
	(±1.7)	(±5.0)	(±2.4)	(±0.4)	(±2.4)	(±1.3)	(±10.8)	(±24.9)	(±13.2)
12	4.8	27.3	15.9	1.2	8.3	4.7	21.7	119.5	70.1
	(±2.2)	(±5.3)	(±2.9)	(±1.0)	(±3.2)	(±1.9)	(±14.2)	(±37.6)	(±21.6)
Total	6.0	28.6	17.3	0.8	9.0	4.9	22.7	119.2	70.8
	(±1.1)	(±3.5)	(±2.0)	(±0.3)	(±2.4)	(±1.2)	(±5.8)	(±24.7)	(±13.4)

[*] For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[†] On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Students who replied that they carried a weapon 0–1 day during the 30-day period were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 days, 2.5; 4–5 days, 4.5; and ≥6 days, 6.0.

[¶] Non-Hispanic.

[**] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 7. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon carrying per 100 students,§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-day incidence of weapon carrying		
Site	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted Data									
Alabama	6.2	40.0	**23.2**	1.1	14.2	**7.7**	20.2	191.8	**106.7**
Alaska¶	7.7	37.5	**23.4**	2.9	12.2	**7.9**	32.6	165.8	**103.3**
Arkansas	8.1	37.7	**23.2**	1.4	16.3	**9.0**	31.8	174.9	**104.6**
Delaware	5.0	25.6	**15.8**	1.2	8.5	**5.0**	17.1	102.3	**61.9**
Hawaii	4.0	24.3	**13.7**	0.4	8.2	**4.2**	11.9	89.7	**48.6**
Massachusetts	6.0	24.2	**15.3**	1.3	7.0	**4.3**	24.1	103.2	**63.5**
Michigan	6.1	26.0	**16.0**	1.2	9.7	**5.6**	22.2	112.3	**67.2**
Mississippi	10.5	36.4	**23.2**	1.8	17.0	**9.3**	38.2	154.9	**95.4**
Missouri	9.1	32.6	**20.8**	1.3	12.2	**6.8**	36.6	141.1	**88.7**
Montana	5.6	34.8	**20.3**	1.2	15.6	**8.6**	20.5	153.5	**87.8**
Nevada	6.5	29.6	**18.4**	1.2	9.3	**5.4**	22.8	127.9	**76.9**
New York	8.2	26.8	**17.5**	1.5	6.3	**4.0**	28.5	104.1	**66.4**
North Dakota	NA**	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Ohio	4.7	24.9	**14.9**	0.6	8.3	**4.6**	18.2	107.2	**62.9**
South Carolina	7.8	35.8	**21.7**	1.4	16.2	**8.8**	31.4	157.6	**93.9**
South Dakota	3.7	29.4	**16.6**	1.5	14.2	**7.9**	14.0	120.9	**67.7**
Tennessee¶	6.9	35.9	**21.6**	1.5	11.9	**6.7**	25.2	164.6	**95.7**
Utah	4.6	24.6	**14.8**	1.0	8.3	**4.7**	17.6	92.5	**55.8**
Vermont	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
West Virginia	5.3	36.9	**21.5**	1.0	13.5	**7.4**	20.2	177.8	**100.9**
Wisconsin	5.3	29.9	**17.7**	2.0	12.6	**7.5**	19.8	110.4	**65.6**
Wyoming	6.8	40.3	**24.0**	1.3	16.7	**9.3**	27.7	181.4	**106.4**
Unweighted Data									
Connecticut	7.3	23.5	**15.5**	NA	NA	**NA**	31.8	96.1	**64.6**
Florida	6.4	29.9	**18.5**	2.1	11.0	**6.7**	24.6	129.1	**78.5**
Illinois	4.3	23.7	**14.1**	0.6	5.2	**3.0**	13.3	100.7	**58.0**
Iowa	3.2	27.6	**15.0**	0.7	9.9	**5.2**	10.9	108.5	**58.1**
Kentucky	8.3	36.3	**21.5**	2.1	13.9	**7.7**	33.3	164.0	**94.8**
Louisiana¶	7.7	35.0	**20.9**	1.8	14.2	**7.8**	25.5	150.9	**86.1**
Maine	4.7	29.3	**16.3**	2.0	9.8	**5.7**	20.6	126.7	**70.7**
Nebraska	3.2	28.4	**15.1**	0.8	13.0	**6.6**	11.5	119.0	**62.3**
New Hampshire	5.2	29.1	**16.9**	1.1	7.1	**4.0**	15.7	112.9	**63.0**
New Jersey	4.0	18.2	**10.8**	0.2	4.8	**2.4**	13.1	64.3	**37.7**
New Mexico	7.8	42.0	**23.7**	2.0	16.6	**8.9**	25.6	182.1	**98.2**

Table 7. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon* or a gun† and the 30-day incidence of weapon carrying per 100 students,§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

Site	Carried a weapon			Carried a gun			30-day incidence of weapon carrying		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted Data									
Boston	7.9	28.3	**18.1**	0.6	9.6	**5.1**	27.9	121.0	**74.4**
Chicago	16.5	29.1	**22.6**	2.9	15.9	**9.2**	66.8	122.3	**93.6**
Dallas	8.0	24.2	**15.8**	2.0	10.0	**5.8**	25.5	91.3	**57.2**
Detroit	14.3	27.4	**20.4**	2.9	14.0	**8.2**	53.2	102.6	**76.3**
District of Columbia	14.5	27.8	**20.8**	2.1	11.7	**6.7**	52.0	105.3	**77.2**
Ft. Lauderdale	6.4	19.2	**12.8**	1.5	5.8	**3.6**	24.1	70.9	**47.2**
Houston	11.1	23.2	**17.6**	1.9	8.6	**5.5**	36.4	85.8	**62.6**
Miami	8.0	25.7	**16.8**	2.6	11.9	**7.3**	28.5	100.5	**64.4**
New Orleans	13.1	19.7	**16.1**	4.1	14.1	**8.7**	46.3	81.5	**62.4**
New York City	12.8	25.7	**19.2**	1.1	5.2	**3.1**	44.9	89.6	**67.0**
Palm Beach	5.0	31.3	**18.5**	1.6	12.8	**7.3**	16.9	132.8	**76.4**
Philadelphia	10.0	24.1	**17.1**	1.5	10.7	**6.2**	33.3	95.5	**64.7**
San Diego	5.3	22.9	**14.0**	0.9	7.9	**4.4**	14.0	83.6	**48.6**
Seattle	7.8	20.6	**14.5**	1.8	4.6	**3.5**	29.1	80.7	**56.2**
Unweighted Data									
San Bernardino	6.1	27.9	**15.7**	0.8	7.1	**3.6**	16.4	102.5	**54.5**
San Francisco	4.8	15.9	**10.0**	0.7	3.0	**1.9**	20.1	58.5	**38.5**

* For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ Students who replied that they carried a weapon 0–1 day during the 30-day period were assigned a weapon-carrying frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 days, 2.5; 4–5 days, 4.5; and ≥6 days, 6.0.

¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

** Not available.

Table 8. Percentage of high school students who engaged in violence and in behaviors resulting from violence, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

	In a physical fight*			Injured in a physical fight*†			12-month incidence of physical fighting§			Physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend on purpose¶			Forced to have sexual intercourse		
Category	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Race/Ethnicity															
White**	22.3	43.2	**33.1**	1.6	4.7	**3.2**	54.4	133.8	**95.3**	7.4	7.3	**7.4**	10.1	3.5	**6.7**
	(±3.7)††	(±3.7)	**(±2.9)**	(±0.7)	(±1.0)	**(±0.7)**	(±11.4)	(±28.9)	**(±16.3)**	(±1.5)	(±1.8)	**(±1.5)**	(±2.1)	(±1.2)	**(±0.8)**
Black**	38.6	44.4	**41.4**	6.6	6.1	**6.3**	88.5	158.6	**122.8**	14.1	10.6	**12.4**	13.5	9.7	**11.6**
	(±10.0)	(±4.5)	**(±6.1)**	(±3.7)	(±2.0)	**(±2.2)**	(±39.1)	(±71.7)	**(±52.1)**	(±4.5)	(±2.5)	**(±3.0)**	(±4.7)	(±5.2)	**(±1.3)**
Hispanic	29.7	50.5	**39.9**	4.5	7.2	**5.8**	79.1	183.2	**130.3**	10.9	7.3	**9.1**	15.1	5.9	**10.5**
	(±4.2)	(±4.5)	**(±3.4)**	(±2.4)	(±2.2)	**(±1.6)**	(±23.0)	(±58.7)	**(±37.0)**	(±3.2)	(±1.9)	**(±2.3)**	(±3.4)	(±2.3)	**(±2.2)**
Grade															
9	32.5	49.5	**41.1**	3.8	4.9	**4.4**	94.9	162.1	**128.8**	8.0	7.7	**7.9**	10.4	5.6	**8.0**
	(±4.5)	(±4.8)	**(±4.0)**	(±1.2)	(±1.7)	**(±1.1)**	(±18.2)	(±38.3)	**(±22.3)**	(±3.7)	(±2.1)	**(±2.5)**	(±3.9)	(±1.6)	**(±2.0)**
10	29.4	46.0	**37.7**	2.5	5.8	**4.1**	70.1	155.2	**112.4**	9.6	6.1	**7.9**	12.4	4.6	**8.5**
	(±6.0)	(±5.5)	**(±4.2)**	(±1.1)	(±2.5)	**(±1.7)**	(±15.9)	(±33.2)	**(±21.2)**	(±2.5)	(±2.5)	**(±2.3)**	(±2.6)	(±2.4)	**(±1.2)**
11	23.4	38.9	**31.3**	2.2	5.1	**3.7**	51.7	130.2	**91.5**	8.8	7.9	**8.3**	14.5	5.0	**9.7**
	(±3.7)	(±4.1)	**(±3.2)**	(±1.6)	(±1.8)	**(±1.5)**	(±16.2)	(±28.2)	**(±18.5)**	(±2.0)	(±2.7)	**(±1.7)**	(±3.1)	(±2.9)	**(±2.1)**
12	21.9	39.0	**30.4**	2.1	5.4	**3.7**	45.1	106.6	**75.8**	10.9	12.2	**11.5**	12.8	5.6	**9.3**
	(±6.4)	(±4.5)	**(±3.8)**	(±1.8)	(±1.6)	**(±1.3)**	(±18.3)	(±31.6)	**(±19.0)**	(±4.4)	(±4.2)	**(±3.4)**	(±4.2)	(±1.9)	**(±1.9)**
Total	**27.3**	**44.0**	35.7	**2.8**	**5.3**	4.0	**68.0**	**143.3**	105.9	**9.3**	**8.3**	8.8	**12.5**	**5.2**	8.8
	(±3.4)	**(±2.6)**	(±2.4)	**(±0.8)**	**(±0.8)**	(±0.7)	**(±12.0)**	**(±20.4)**	(±14.2)	**(±1.7)**	**(±1.7)**	(±1.5)	**(±1.9)**	**(±1.3)**	(±0.9)

* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

† Students who were injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

§ Students who reported fighting 0–1 time during the 12-month period were assigned a fighting frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 times, 2.5; 4–5 times, 4.5; 6–7 times, 6.5; 8–9 times, 8.5; 10–11 times, 10.5; and ≥12 times, 12.0.

¶ During the 12 months preceding the survey.

** Non-Hispanic.

†† Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 9. Percentage of high school students who engaged in violence and in behaviors resulting from violence, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	In a physical fight*			Injured in a physical fight*[†]			12-month incidence of physical fighting[§]			Physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend on purpose[¶]			Forced to have sexual intercourse		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Alabama	23.3	46.9	**35.3**	2.1	6.2	**4.2**	58.5	154.4	**106.9**	11.8	11.2	**11.5**	11.9	7.0	**9.4**
Alaska**	23.9	43.4	**34.2**	3.0	5.5	**4.5**	76.1	161.2	**122.5**	9.8	11.1	**10.5**	14.3	5.8	**10.0**
Arkansas	25.1	40.2	**32.9**	2.2	5.5	**3.8**	72.4	156.2	**115.8**	9.2	11.0	**10.1**	12.1	5.9	**8.9**
Delaware	28.6	45.9	**37.6**	2.8	5.4	**4.2**	75.3	149.4	**113.6**	9.9	8.7	**9.2**	11.0	6.6	**8.8**
Hawaii	24.2	37.7	**30.6**	2.0	4.2	**3.0**	67.3	116.2	**90.1**	8.0	7.5	**7.9**	11.3	4.8	**8.3**
Massachusetts	25.8	47.3	**36.7**	2.7	6.4	**4.6**	72.7	166.7	**121.0**	NA[#]	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Michigan	24.9	45.2	**35.1**	2.0	4.5	**3.3**	72.4	147.6	**110.4**	12.6	13.1	**12.9**	13.0	7.1	**10.0**
Mississippi	28.7	43.7	**36.2**	2.5	4.5	**3.4**	76.2	126.7	**100.8**	14.4	11.6	**13.0**	12.8	8.0	**10.4**
Missouri	24.7	35.2	**30.0**	2.5	5.3	**3.9**	71.4	116.2	**94.5**	9.5	8.7	**9.1**	12.8	5.0	**8.8**
Montana	21.4	42.1	**32.1**	2.0	5.3	**3.7**	56.0	121.8	**90.8**	11.7	9.3	**10.5**	12.0	6.0	**9.0**
Nevada	25.5	42.5	**34.3**	2.3	6.3	**4.4**	69.6	146.9	**109.4**	11.1	10.5	**10.8**	13.3	5.6	**9.5**
New York	26.7	44.0	**35.4**	2.5	5.6	**4.0**	73.1	130.4	**102.1**	9.3	7.9	**8.5**	9.2	5.3	**7.2**
North Dakota	22.0	37.5	**29.9**	1.0	3.6	**2.3**	60.3	120.4	**90.7**	11.1	11.5	**11.3**	12.9	6.1	**9.4**
Ohio	29.0	45.0	**37.0**	2.5	4.9	**3.8**	90.2	135.0	**113.0**	NA	NA	**NA**	14.1	6.0	**10.0**
South Carolina	26.0	40.3	**33.1**	2.4	5.8	**4.1**	65.0	143.4	**104.0**	13.1	11.7	**12.4**	13.3	9.0	**11.2**
South Dakota	21.1	40.3	**30.8**	2.0	3.4	**2.8**	58.1	130.7	**94.8**	12.7	10.6	**11.6**	14.7	4.8	**9.7**
Tennessee**	22.1	38.9	**30.6**	1.8	4.6	**3.2**	57.4	129.6	**93.8**	10.3	10.4	**10.3**	11.5	4.6	**8.0**
Utah	20.2	36.1	**28.3**	2.0	3.4	**2.7**	56.3	115.3	**86.5**	11.2	11.4	**11.4**	NA	NA	**NA**
Vermont	15.8	36.1	**26.2**	2.2	5.2	**3.7**	53.1	146.9	**101.6**	7.0	8.2	**7.7**	NA	NA	**NA**
West Virginia	23.8	41.7	**33.1**	1.5	5.8	**3.8**	61.4	134.1	**99.8**	11.4	12.7	**12.1**	10.6	7.1	**8.9**
Wisconsin	24.0	41.6	**33.1**	1.5	4.6	**3.2**	66.0	123.6	**96.7**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Wyoming	21.3	41.5	**31.5**	1.9	4.3	**3.1**	60.8	121.6	**91.6**	10.6	9.8	**10.2**	12.8	6.0	**9.2**
Unweighted Data															
Connecticut	22.5	41.9	**32.5**	3.2	7.1	**5.2**	67.3	145.3	**109.0**	12.1	14.1	**13.1**	NA	NA	**NA**
Florida	23.9	43.9	**34.0**	3.0	6.4	**4.8**	74.6	167.5	**121.9**	9.6	12.2	**11.1**	12.2	9.0	**10.7**
Illinois	21.9	40.3	**31.2**	2.2	3.4	**2.9**	65.3	131.8	**99.4**	8.4	5.8	**7.1**	9.7	4.4	**7.0**
Iowa	22.2	43.9	**32.7**	1.9	3.9	**2.9**	60.4	134.8	**96.5**	13.3	9.9	**11.6**	9.9	4.8	**7.4**
Kentucky	24.2	36.1	**29.9**	1.7	4.9	**3.3**	64.7	117.3	**90.6**	11.1	10.9	**11.1**	13.3	7.7	**10.6**
Louisiana**	29.0	50.4	**39.3**	3.2	5.2	**4.2**	83.3	163.2	**121.9**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Maine	22.9	39.4	**30.9**	2.2	5.5	**3.8**	75.7	148.5	**110.3**	NA	NA	**NA**	10.6	7.3	**9.0**
Nebraska	20.3	41.4	**30.3**	1.1	3.8	**2.4**	45.5	125.8	**83.7**	7.7	6.6	**7.2**	10.0	3.6	**6.9**
New Hampshire	23.6	41.2	**32.0**	4.1	4.3	**4.2**	68.2	127.4	**96.4**	9.5	9.1	**9.4**	12.6	4.1	**8.4**
New Jersey	21.7	41.9	**31.3**	2.5	5.2	**3.8**	51.6	118.7	**84.4**	8.5	9.9	**9.1**	8.2	3.3	**5.8**
New Mexico	28.4	42.7	**35.2**	2.5	5.4	**3.9**	72.0	130.8	**100.7**	10.8	12.8	**11.8**	13.5	9.3	**11.7**

Table 9. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who engaged in violence and in behaviors resulting from violence, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	In a physical fight[*]			Injured in a physical fight[*,†]			12-month incidence of physical fighting[§]			Physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend on purpose[¶]			Forced to have sexual intercourse		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Boston	28.0	41.6	**34.9**	2.6	7.3	**4.9**	73.6	161.9	**117.2**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Chicago	33.0	50.0	**41.4**	4.4	7.9	**6.2**	102.7	213.3	**156.9**	12.4	12.9	**12.9**	9.3	11.0	**10.4**
Dallas	28.3	48.8	**38.3**	2.6	6.4	**4.4**	70.6	166.1	**117.1**	10.2	9.3	**9.9**	13.4	8.6	**11.0**
Detroit	38.6	53.1	**45.4**	4.3	6.4	**5.2**	113.3	171.8	**140.8**	14.4	17.5	**15.9**	14.3	16.5	**15.2**
District of Columbia	31.2	43.2	**36.9**	4.1	9.5	**6.8**	79.1	144.5	**110.1**	13.7	13.8	**13.7**	13.3	8.4	**10.9**
Ft. Lauderdale	22.2	39.6	**30.8**	2.5	4.0	**3.2**	59.3	130.2	**94.4**	9.4	8.7	**9.0**	9.8	5.6	**7.7**
Houston	29.0	45.4	**38.0**	3.0	5.5	**4.6**	68.0	140.4	**108.6**	10.0	9.6	**10.1**	11.8	6.4	**9.2**
Miami	28.5	42.6	**35.6**	4.1	5.8	**5.1**	78.4	163.4	**121.0**	8.4	9.3	**9.1**	11.1	8.1	**9.7**
New Orleans	38.1	49.0	**43.4**	5.4	9.6	**7.3**	115.9	176.8	**144.8**	16.6	13.5	**15.1**	11.6	13.2	**12.4**
New York City	33.4	45.1	**39.3**	2.7	5.4	**4.0**	98.0	134.6	**116.0**	7.1	5.9	**6.5**	9.2	5.9	**7.6**
Palm Beach	25.2	50.3	**37.9**	2.7	7.5	**5.2**	76.8	192.9	**135.6**	9.2	16.2	**12.7**	12.0	8.4	**10.4**
Philadelphia	39.4	50.2	**44.9**	4.4	7.2	**5.9**	114.4	182.2	**148.7**	12.3	12.9	**12.7**	11.1	11.3	**11.3**
San Diego	28.6	41.2	**34.8**	3.5	6.1	**4.8**	78.4	148.0	**113.2**	10.0	11.8	**11.1**	13.0	7.0	**10.0**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	4.0	6.0	**5.5**	NA	NA	**NA**	6.4	7.0	**6.7**	10.6	6.1	**8.5**
Unweighted Data															
San Bernardino	28.0	45.9	**36.0**	2.3	5.7	**3.8**	75.2	165.3	**115.8**	11.8	11.1	**11.4**	10.0	5.8	**8.1**
San Francisco	17.7	30.0	**23.4**	1.5	3.5	**2.4**	48.5	98.1	**72.1**	8.6	6.3	**7.6**	9.0	4.2	**6.8**

[*] One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[†] Students who were injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

[§] Students who reported fighting 0–1 time during the 12-month period were assigned a fighting frequency of 0 or 1, respectively; 2–3 times, 2.5; 4–5 times, 4.5; 6–7 times, 6.5; 8–9 times, 8.5; 10–11 times, 10.5; and ≥12 times, 12.0.

[¶] During the 12 months preceding the survey.

[**] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[††] Not available.

Table 10. Percentage of high school students who engaged in violence and in behaviors resulting from violence on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Felt too unsafe to go to school*			Carried a weapon on school property*†			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property§			Engaged in a physical fight on school property§		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	4.3	3.6	**3.9**	1.6	11.0	**6.4**	5.2	7.9	**6.6**	7.1	17.2	**12.3**
	(±1.7)**	(±1.7)	**(±1.3)**	(±0.6)	(±3.1)	**(±1.7)**	(±1.9)	(±1.5)	**(±0.7)**	(±2.3)	(±2.0)	**(±1.7)**
Black¶	7.1	4.9	**6.0**	4.8	5.3	**5.0**	6.4	9.0	**7.6**	18.4	19.0	**18.7**
	(±2.5)	(±1.4)	**(±1.2)**	(±2.4)	(±2.1)	**(±1.0)**	(±2.2)	(±2.5)	**(±1.7)**	(±7.1)	(±2.9)	**(±2.9)**
Hispanic	10.2	12.3	**11.2**	3.7	12.3	**7.9**	6.6	13.1	**9.8**	10.8	20.6	**15.7**
	(±3.9)	(±3.8)	**(±3.2)**	(±2.0)	(±2.3)	**(±1.5)**	(±1.7)	(±3.1)	**(±2.1)**	(±2.1)	(±3.3)	**(±2.0)**
Grade												
9	7.9	6.2	**7.0**	3.0	11.4	**7.2**	8.4	12.6	**10.5**	12.7	24.3	**18.6**
	(±2.7)	(±1.9)	**(±1.7)**	(±1.7)	(±3.7)	**(±2.1)**	(±2.6)	(±3.2)	**(±1.9)**	(±2.5)	(±3.1)	**(±2.0)**
10	5.2	4.4	**4.8**	2.8	10.5	**6.6**	5.4	10.9	**8.2**	12.1	22.3	**17.2**
	(±1.9)	(±2.4)	**(±1.4)**	(±1.0)	(±3.1)	**(±1.6)**	(±1.5)	(±3.4)	**(±1.8)**	(±3.4)	(±3.3)	**(±2.4)**
11	4.3	4.6	**4.5**	2.9	11.1	**7.0**	5.1	7.0	**6.1**	7.1	14.4	**10.8**
	(±1.8)	(±2.3)	**(±1.8)**	(±1.4)	(±1.9)	**(±1.1)**	(±2.3)	(±1.5)	**(±1.0)**	(±2.3)	(±3.1)	**(±2.0)**
12	4.5	3.4	**3.9**	2.3	10.1	**6.2**	3.5	6.6	**5.1**	6.0	10.2	**8.1**
	(±2.2)	(±1.8)	**(±1.5)**	(±1.9)	(±2.8)	**(±1.6)**	(±1.8)	(±2.5)	**(±1.5)**	(±3.1)	(±2.5)	**(±1.9)**
Total	**5.7**	**4.8**	**5.2**	**2.8**	**11.0**	**6.9**	**5.8**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**9.8**	**18.5**	**14.2**
	(±1.5)	**(±1.6)**	**(±1.3)**	**(±0.7)**	**(±2.1)**	**(±1.2)**	**(±1.2)**	**(±1.6)**	**(±0.8)**	**(±1.9)**	**(±1.4)**	**(±1.3)**

* On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
† For example, a gun, knife, or club.
§ One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.
¶ Non-Hispanic.
** Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 11. Percentage of high school students who engaged in violence and in behaviors resulting from violence on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

	Felt too unsafe to go to school[*]			Carried a weapon on school property[*,†]			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property[§]			Engaged in a physical fight on school property[§]		
Site	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Alabama	4.3	6.0	**5.2**	2.3	16.6	**9.6**	4.8	10.1	**7.5**	7.5	19.2	**13.5**
Alaska[¶]	3.9	3.1	**3.7**	4.1	18.0	**11.4**	6.2	11.3	**9.2**	8.4	22.2	**15.9**
Arkansas	4.0	5.4	**4.7**	3.4	17.2	**10.4**	7.8	11.9	**9.8**	9.1	21.5	**15.5**
Delaware	9.9	9.0	**9.5**	1.9	10.1	**6.2**	6.7	9.5	**8.2**	9.2	14.0	**11.6**
Hawaii	12.9	9.5	**11.4**	1.9	10.4	**6.0**	6.7	6.9	**6.7**	7.7	15.9	**11.5**
Massachusetts	6.0	6.5	**6.4**	2.9	11.3	**7.3**	5.3	11.7	**8.5**	8.2	19.3	**13.8**
Michigan	4.7	6.1	**5.4**	3.1	11.9	**7.5**	6.5	11.9	**9.2**	8.1	19.0	**13.5**
Mississippi	5.4	5.1	**5.3**	2.3	11.7	**7.0**	7.5	8.8	**8.1**	10.3	17.8	**13.9**
Missouri	6.1	4.8	**5.5**	4.3	12.5	**8.5**	6.0	11.4	**8.9**	7.7	13.9	**10.9**
Montana	2.8	3.1	**3.0**	2.5	15.6	**9.2**	4.1	8.6	**6.5**	6.1	18.8	**12.7**
Nevada	5.3	4.0	**4.6**	3.2	12.6	**8.1**	5.9	12.5	**9.4**	8.5	18.6	**13.7**
New York	9.0	6.0	**7.5**	4.3	12.2	**8.2**	7.0	11.5	**9.3**	9.0	20.0	**14.5**
North Dakota	3.2	2.6	**2.9**	2.2	12.6	**7.5**	5.6	10.2	**8.0**	5.7	14.1	**10.0**
Ohio	9.7	7.2	**8.5**	2.0	9.0	**5.6**	5.7	10.4	**8.1**	7.6	16.5	**12.2**
South Carolina	5.9	6.0	**6.0**	3.2	11.1	**7.2**	5.8	11.3	**8.6**	8.5	15.4	**12.0**
South Dakota	4.3	4.2	**4.3**	1.2	11.7	**6.5**	4.8	8.7	**6.8**	5.5	14.0	**9.8**
Tennessee[¶]	4.4	3.5	**3.9**	2.4	13.6	**8.1**	5.0	11.7	**8.6**	9.2	17.4	**13.3**
Utah	5.6	4.0	**4.8**	1.9	11.1	**6.7**	5.6	8.6	**7.2**	6.1	17.0	**11.7**
Vermont	3.5	4.8	**4.2**	3.4	19.9	**11.9**	4.0	9.7	**7.0**	6.8	21.2	**14.2**
West Virginia	4.4	4.2	**4.4**	2.1	17.1	**9.8**	6.2	9.0	**7.7**	8.5	17.2	**13.1**
Wisconsin	3.6	3.8	**3.7**	2.2	8.4	**5.5**	6.1	8.8	**7.6**	6.5	15.9	**11.3**
Wyoming	2.6	3.4	**3.0**	3.3	19.7	**11.8**	4.9	11.1	**8.1**	7.0	18.5	**12.9**
Unweighted Data												
Connecticut	11.6	7.3	**9.7**	4.2	9.8	**7.2**	7.1	10.4	**9.1**	7.0	15.4	**11.4**
Florida	17.2	15.5	**16.4**	3.1	10.9	**7.1**	8.4	13.1	**10.9**	8.4	20.4	**14.5**
Illinois	10.5	6.7	**8.6**	2.4	10.3	**6.5**	5.4	9.2	**7.4**	6.4	17.9	**12.2**
Iowa	9.6	8.9	**9.2**	1.6	10.1	**5.7**	4.8	13.1	**8.8**	6.4	19.5	**12.8**
Kentucky	17.6	14.3	**16.2**	3.8	16.0	**9.6**	7.7	11.5	**9.5**	9.1	14.4	**11.7**
Louisiana[¶]	13.8	10.1	**12.0**	1.8	7.0	**4.3**	8.5	11.5	**10.0**	9.8	17.5	**13.5**
Maine	7.3	6.4	**6.8**	2.4	12.0	**6.9**	5.4	14.6	**9.9**	7.3	19.2	**13.2**
Nebraska	1.2	2.6	**1.9**	1.3	9.3	**5.1**	3.1	8.1	**5.5**	4.2	15.4	**9.6**
New Hampshire	5.0	3.2	**4.1**	3.0	12.3	**7.5**	5.3	10.0	**7.6**	7.8	19.4	**13.4**
New Jersey	11.6	7.3	**9.5**	1.2	8.0	**4.5**	6.5	12.9	**9.6**	5.6	15.4	**10.4**
New Mexico	11.0	8.7	**10.0**	3.6	19.2	**11.0**	7.7	11.6	**9.7**	11.2	16.9	**14.0**

Table 11. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who engaged in violence and in behaviors resulting from violence on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

Site	Felt too unsafe to go to school[*]			Carried a weapon on school property[*][†]			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property[§]			Engaged in a physical fight on school property[§]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Boston	12.9	12.1	**12.6**	3.9	17.2	**10.7**	7.2	12.9	**10.1**	8.1	16.7	**12.3**
Chicago	11.2	13.9	**12.7**	8.0	13.2	**10.8**	8.6	18.6	**13.8**	11.6	24.5	**17.9**
Dallas	7.1	8.8	**7.9**	4.5	10.9	**7.6**	4.8	13.7	**9.2**	10.3	23.5	**16.7**
Detroit	19.5	16.4	**18.1**	5.8	11.2	**8.4**	9.8	15.7	**12.8**	16.4	24.0	**20.1**
District of Columbia	20.5	18.2	**19.4**	6.2	11.8	**8.9**	10.5	16.4	**13.4**	13.9	22.7	**18.2**
Ft. Lauderdale	5.1	6.3	**5.7**	4.1	7.5	**5.8**	5.2	10.5	**7.8**	7.4	14.6	**10.9**
Houston	6.3	7.4	**6.8**	6.3	8.1	**7.3**	5.8	13.9	**10.1**	10.4	23.0	**17.3**
Miami	9.6	7.8	**9.0**	3.8	10.2	**7.0**	7.3	10.7	**9.2**	10.6	17.6	**14.1**
New Orleans	11.0	11.7	**11.3**	5.3	7.4	**6.3**	13.0	15.3	**14.0**	15.9	27.3	**21.3**
New York City	9.3	9.3	**9.3**	6.5	11.4	**8.9**	7.7	13.5	**10.5**	10.5	18.3	**14.3**
Palm Beach	13.4	14.5	**14.0**	2.6	15.1	**9.0**	6.9	17.3	**12.2**	8.0	22.4	**15.3**
Philadelphia	8.8	9.9	**9.5**	4.0	7.9	**5.9**	8.2	12.1	**10.3**	14.5	21.4	**18.0**
San Diego	6.9	6.4	**6.6**	2.1	10.8	**6.5**	6.3	12.4	**9.4**	7.1	18.5	**12.8**
Seattle	5.5	5.6	**5.7**	3.6	10.1	**7.2**	4.2	12.1	**8.6**	9.2	17.7	**13.9**
Unweighted Data												
San Bernardino	28.4	20.9	**25.1**	1.1	9.5	**4.9**	6.0	14.8	**9.9**	5.9	16.8	**10.8**
San Francisco	4.7	5.8	**5.2**	3.3	10.0	**6.5**	3.4	7.6	**5.4**	5.1	13.3	**8.9**

[*] On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[†] For example, a gun, knife, or club.

[§] One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

[¶] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

Table 12. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless, who seriously considered attempting suicide, who made a suicide plan, and who attempted suicide, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Felt sad or hopeless*†			Seriously considered attempting suicide†			Made a suicide plan†			Attempted suicide§			Suicide attempt required medical attention†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White¶	31.3 (±2.8)**	19.0 (±1.9)	**24.9 (±1.2)**	23.2 (±2.3)	12.5 (±1.5)	**17.6 (±1.1)**	15.5 (±2.6)	9.5 (±1.4)	**12.4 (±1.6)**	9.0 (±2.3)	4.5 (±1.1)	**6.7 (±1.4)**	2.3 (±1.1)	1.6 (±0.8)	**1.9 (±0.6)**
Black¶	37.7 (±3.4)	19.6 (±4.2)	**28.9 (±2.2)**	18.8 (±2.4)	11.7 (±2.7)	**15.3 (±2.1)**	13.7 (±4.1)	9.5 (±2.9)	**11.7 (±2.4)**	7.5 (±2.6)	7.1 (±5.3)	**7.3 (±2.1)**	2.4 (±1.3)	3.4 (±4.0)	**2.9 (±1.7)**
Hispanic	46.1 (±4.0)	27.7 (±4.6)	**37.0 (±3.7)**	26.1 (±3.2)	13.6 (±3.6)	**19.9 (±2.4)**	23.3 (±3.4)	12.1 (±3.0)	**17.7 (±1.9)**	18.9 (±3.6)	6.6 (±2.6)	**12.8 (±2.0)**	4.6 (±1.7)	1.4 (±0.8)	**3.0 (±1.0)**
Grade															
9	34.3 (±4.5)	20.6 (±2.5)	**27.4 (±2.5)**	24.4 (±3.9)	11.9 (±2.7)	**18.1 (±2.4)**	20.1 (±4.0)	9.3 (±2.0)	**14.6 (±2.2)**	14.0 (±2.5)	6.1 (±2.3)	**10.0 (±1.7)**	3.8 (±1.3)	2.6 (±1.6)	**3.2 (±1.2)**
10	38.4 (±3.8)	20.1 (±4.3)	**29.3 (±2.5)**	30.1 (±3.1)	13.7 (±3.6)	**21.9 (±2.2)**	22.7 (±3.1)	12.7 (±3.2)	**17.7 (±2.0)**	14.8 (±3.3)	6.2 (±2.3)	**10.6 (±1.9)**	4.0 (±1.8)	1.8 (±1.1)	**2.9 (±1.0)**
11	35.3 (±3.6)	19.3 (±2.9)	**27.1 (±2.7)**	23.0 (±3.9)	13.7 (±3.5)	**18.3 (±3.0)**	15.7 (±3.7)	11.5 (±3.0)	**13.6 (±2.8)**	7.5 (±2.3)	4.8 (±1.8)	**6.1 (±1.3)**	2.8 (±1.5)	2.1 (±1.4)	**2.5 (±1.0)**
12	34.3 (±5.1)	24.6 (±3.6)	**29.4 (±3.3)**	21.2 (±3.5)	15.6 (±3.5)	**18.4 (±2.1)**	13.0 (±2.9)	9.9 (±3.2)	**11.4 (±1.6)**	5.8 (±2.2)	5.4 (±2.6)	**5.6 (±1.2)**	1.3 (±0.7)	1.7 (±1.2)	**1.5 (±0.6)**
Total	**35.7 (±2.3)**	**21.0 (±1.6)**	28.3 (±1.2)	**24.9 (±2.1)**	**13.7 (±1.6)**	19.3 (±1.2)	**18.3 (±2.2)**	**10.9 (±1.6)**	14.5 (±1.4)	**10.9 (±1.6)**	**5.7 (±1.2)**	8.3 (±0.9)	**3.1 (±0.7)**	**2.1 (±0.7)**	2.6 (±0.5)

* Almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row.
† During the 12 months preceding the survey.
§ One or more times.
¶ Non-Hispanic.
** Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 13. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless, who seriously considered attempting suicide, who made a suicide plan, and who attempted suicide, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Felt sad or hopeless*†			Seriously considered attempting suicide†			Made a suicide plan†			Attempted suicide§			Suicide attempt required medical attention†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Alabama	34.5	19.6	**27.0**	21.3	12.6	**16.9**	17.8	10.7	**14.1**	10.4	4.3	**7.4**	3.5	3.0	**3.3**
Alaska†	32.4	16.6	**24.3**	24.9	12.5	**18.5**	20.5	10.8	**15.5**	10.0	5.3	**7.7**	2.5	2.3	**2.7**
Arkansas	36.6	19.2	**27.7**	24.1	12.3	**18.1**	19.9	12.3	**16.0**	11.3	4.4	**7.9**	3.1	2.6	**2.8**
Delaware	33.3	21.1	**26.9**	22.4	12.3	**17.2**	16.8	8.5	**12.5**	10.7	4.4	**7.5**	3.2	1.5	**2.4**
Hawaii	38.4	24.2	**31.8**	30.3	15.0	**23.3**	23.2	12.8	**18.5**	14.3	5.2	**10.1**	5.8	0.9	**3.7**
Massachusetts	35.9	25.1	**30.4**	25.1	17.1	**21.2**	18.5	14.7	**16.6**	10.2	6.2	**8.3**	4.5	3.7	**4.1**
Michigan	34.3	20.5	**27.4**	23.9	16.3	**20.1**	17.2	13.3	**15.2**	10.0	5.5	**7.9**	3.5	2.2	**2.9**
Mississippi	38.4	19.8	**29.3**	18.1	11.6	**14.9**	14.1	9.2	**11.6**	8.7	5.0	**6.9**	2.4	1.9	**2.2**
Missouri	29.8	19.0	**24.2**	19.3	12.2	**15.6**	14.0	11.1	**12.4**	6.8	3.8	**5.2**	3.1	1.4	**2.2**
Montana	30.9	20.9	**25.9**	23.2	13.8	**18.6**	18.4	12.6	**15.6**	9.5	4.0	**6.7**	2.4	2.7	**2.5**
Nevada	35.9	19.9	**27.8**	26.0	13.0	**19.5**	20.8	11.4	**16.1**	12.5	4.7	**8.5**	3.1	1.6	**2.4**
New York	36.2	24.0	**30.2**	22.5	13.2	**17.9**	17.0	11.3	**14.2**	10.3	5.1	**7.8**	3.2	2.1	**2.6**
North Dakota	32.7	17.6	**25.0**	24.3	13.4	**18.8**	17.5	11.2	**14.3**	8.5	4.2	**6.4**	3.6	3.0	**3.3**
Ohio	34.8	22.9	**28.7**	24.9	15.7	**20.3**	17.8	12.2	**15.0**	10.6	5.0	**7.8**	3.3	2.5	**2.9**
South Carolina	33.1	19.9	**26.6**	20.2	14.0	**17.1**	15.3	11.5	**13.4**	10.2	5.4	**7.9**	3.3	4.2	**3.7**
South Dakota	28.2	17.9	**22.9**	28.2	16.2	**22.1**	20.9	12.2	**16.4**	11.4	3.6	**7.5**	3.6	1.2	**2.4**
Tennessee†	36.0	19.5	**27.6**	23.4	10.9	**17.1**	15.5	9.9	**12.8**	9.8	5.2	**7.5**	2.7	2.3	**2.5**
Utah	34.2	17.7	**25.9**	25.1	14.6	**20.0**	18.0	12.4	**15.2**	8.6	4.8	**6.9**	3.5	2.7	**3.3**
Vermont	NA**	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	17.7	12.8	**15.3**	8.0	4.8	**6.4**	2.4	2.3	**2.4**
West Virginia	36.4	23.1	**29.6**	23.2	15.1	**19.0**	19.6	13.6	**16.6**	10.0	5.8	**7.9**	3.8	3.5	**3.7**
Wisconsin	33.7	21.8	**27.7**	28.7	16.0	**22.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	11.2	5.1	**8.2**	2.6	1.5	**2.1**
Wyoming	31.0	15.5	**22.9**	20.5	13.3	**16.7**	17.2	9.8	**13.3**	8.9	4.4	**6.6**	2.9	2.1	**2.5**
Unweighted Data															
Connecticut	NA	NA	**NA**	20.2	14.4	**17.5**	14.5	10.9	**13.1**	9.4	5.4	**7.5**	3.5	3.4	**3.6**
Florida	35.9	21.5	**28.5**	21.0	13.7	**17.4**	16.0	11.1	**13.5**	10.7	6.3	**8.7**	4.3	2.9	**3.7**
Illinois	32.2	19.3	**25.8**	23.1	12.7	**17.9**	17.6	11.1	**14.4**	10.0	4.0	**7.1**	3.0	1.2	**2.2**
Iowa	30.9	20.1	**25.7**	23.5	16.5	**20.1**	19.1	13.7	**16.5**	[illegible]	3.7	**6.7**	3.8	2.4	**3.1**
Kentucky	34.4	19.6	**27.4**	19.4	11.7	**15.8**	13.8	10.0	**12.1**	8.3	4.7	**6.7**	3.5	2.1	**3.0**
Louisiana†	44.1	25.4	**34.9**	23.6	14.3	**19.1**	16.8	11.2	**14.1**	9.7	5.7	**7.8**	3.2	4.6	**3.8**
Maine	31.3	21.6	**26.8**	24.6	19.0	**21.9**	15.8	14.1	**15.0**	9.7	5.9	**7.9**	2.9	2.9	**3.0**
Nebraska	29.0	16.2	**22.9**	21.8	11.4	**16.8**	15.4	11.5	**13.5**	7.5	3.3	**5.5**	1.9	1.2	**1.6**
New Hampshire	35.2	19.6	**27.6**	26.5	13.2	**20.0**	20.4	10.6	**15.7**	10.8	4.4	**7.7**	3.4	1.8	**2.6**
New Jersey	37.2	21.4	**29.7**	21.7	14.0	**18.0**	16.4	10.2	**13.4**	8.1	4.9	**6.5**	0.9	2.0	**1.5**
New Mexico	29.7	18.8	**24.6**	20.8	10.8	**16.2**	16.0	9.8	**13.3**	10.1	4.8	**7.7**	4.7	3.1	**4.1**

Table 13. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless, who seriously considered attempting suicide, who made a suicide plan, and who attempted suicide, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Felt sad or hopeless*†			Seriously considered attempting suicide†			Made a suicide plan†			Attempted suicide§			Suicide attempt required medical attention†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Boston	40.3	23.7	**32.2**	23.4	16.8	**20.2**	18.4	13.6	**16.1**	10.9	4.9	**8.0**	5.2	2.0	**3.7**
Chicago	33.4	27.0	**30.2**	15.5	12.7	**14.4**	14.5	9.5	**12.3**	10.8	6.5	**9.0**	2.7	2.9	**3.0**
Dallas	41.9	26.5	**34.4**	20.9	10.9	**15.9**	16.0	9.9	**12.9**	9.9	4.0	**7.0**	2.9	2.4	**2.6**
Detroit	36.9	27.7	**32.6**	20.6	13.8	**17.5**	16.3	13.4	**15.0**	10.3	6.8	**8.7**	5.0	4.5	**4.8**
District of Columbia	32.6	21.9	**27.4**	16.6	10.0	**13.5**	12.3	8.2	**10.3**	8.6	4.7	**6.9**	1.8	1.8	**1.8**
Ft. Lauderdale	39.3	24.0	**31.7**	22.7	11.3	**17.1**	15.5	8.7	**12.1**	12.2	3.4	**7.9**	3.6	2.0	**2.8**
Houston	35.6	22.5	**28.5**	18.0	8.0	**12.7**	17.3	7.2	**12.0**	11.5	3.9	**7.6**	3.0	1.5	**2.2**
Miami	36.6	23.6	**30.2**	20.0	11.4	**15.8**	15.2	10.1	**12.7**	9.1	5.2	**7.5**	3.8	2.6	**3.5**
New Orleans	31.9	24.0	**28.0**	18.2	9.9	**14.3**	14.5	7.8	**11.3**	10.8	7.3	**9.3**	4.2	4.0	**4.1**
New York City	40.3	25.8	**33.1**	20.2	10.9	**15.6**	17.6	10.4	**14.0**	9.4	3.5	**6.5**	2.8	2.0	**2.4**
Palm Beach	36.7	23.2	**29.9**	19.8	14.5	**17.2**	13.8	10.5	**12.2**	8.7	7.3	**8.2**	3.1	4.1	**3.7**
Philadelphia	34.9	24.5	**29.7**	21.8	12.1	**17.1**	19.7	10.2	**15.0**	10.9	4.0	**7.5**	5.6	3.1	**4.3**
San Diego	40.0	28.0	**34.1**	27.3	17.0	**22.3**	22.9	12.4	**17.7**	11.8	6.4	**9.2**	3.3	3.0	**3.3**
Seattle	37.0	23.4	**30.1**	20.6	9.8	**15.4**	15.3	7.3	**11.5**	8.5	3.8	**6.5**	2.4	1.9	**2.5**
Unweighted Data															
San Bernardino	36.8	25.7	**31.8**	23.4	15.4	**19.8**	18.2	14.8	**16.7**	11.6	7.4	**9.8**	4.1	5.3	**4.6**
San Francisco	31.7	27.2	**29.6**	21.8	13.8	**18.1**	18.8	10.8	**15.1**	9.8	3.2	**6.9**	3.1	1.4	**2.3**

* Almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ One or more times.

¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

** Not available.

Table 14. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Lifetime cigarette use*			Lifetime daily cigarette use†			Current cigarette use§			Current frequent cigarette use¶			Smoked >10 cigarettes/day**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White††	70.9	70.8	70.9	29.2	29.3	29.3	39.1	38.2	38.6	19.4	20.9	20.2	4.9	8.4	6.6
	(±3.6)§§	(±5.3)	(±4.1)	(±3.5)	(±3.5)	(±3.2)	(±3.5)	(±3.7)	(±3.2)	(±3.7)	(±3.2)	(±3.0)	(±1.4)	(±1.6)	(±1.2)
Black††	68.9	69.0	68.9	8.0	14.6	11.2	17.7	21.8	19.7	5.0	9.1	7.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
	(±6.8)	(±7.9)	(±6.7)	(±3.3)	(±11.9)	(±6.9)	(±3.5)	(±7.1)	(±4.1)	(±3.1)	(±4.4)	(±3.4)	(±0.9)	(±0.5)	(±0.6)
Hispanic	71.1	74.9	72.9	18.2	21.1	19.6	31.5	34.0	32.7	8.5	12.5	10.4	2.0	3.5	2.7
	(±4.1)	(±3.9)	(±3.2)	(±3.7)	(±5.0)	(±3.2)	(±4.6)	(±4.5)	(±3.8)	(±3.1)	(±4.6)	(±2.7)	(±1.6)	(±1.5)	(±1.1)
Grade															
9	60.3	63.1	61.8	17.3	19.7	18.5	29.2	26.1	27.6	11.0	11.4	11.2	3.0	3.5	3.3
	(±7.2)	(±5.4)	(±5.6)	(±4.4)	(±4.3)	(±3.4)	(±4.8)	(±6.1)	(±4.0)	(±2.8)	(±3.1)	(±2.6)	(±1.2)	(±1.9)	(±1.2)
10	75.1	72.7	73.9	27.7	26.3	27.0	35.7	33.6	34.7	15.3	15.0	15.2	3.0	5.2	4.1
	(±2.7)	(±6.8)	(±4.1)	(±3.2)	(±4.8)	(±2.9)	(±4.1)	(±2.8)	(±2.5)	(±4.0)	(±3.9)	(±3.5)	(±1.5)	(±2.5)	(±1.2)
11	71.8	68.1	69.9	26.9	24.4	25.7	35.6	36.4	36.0	17.1	20.4	18.7	3.8	6.1	4.9
	(±2.8)	(±5.2)	(±3.2)	(±4.0)	(±5.3)	(±3.1)	(±5.2)	(±5.9)	(±3.0)	(±3.0)	(±5.7)	(±2.7)	(±1.5)	(±2.7)	(±1.6)
12	75.5	80.5	78.0	28.8	34.3	31.5	40.5	45.2	42.8	20.3	26.1	23.1	7.2	10.8	8.9
	(±5.4)	(±3.4)	(±4.0)	(±6.0)	(±8.6)	(±6.5)	(±5.9)	(±6.7)	(±5.5)	(±6.0)	(±10.1)	(±6.7)	(±3.5)	(±5.2)	(±4.1)
Total	70.2	70.5	70.4	24.8	25.8	25.3	34.9	34.7	34.8	15.6	17.9	16.8	4.1	6.3	5.2
	(±2.9)	(±3.8)	(±3.0)	(±2.4)	(±3.1)	(±2.6)	(±2.6)	(±3.0)	(±2.5)	(±2.6)	(±3.2)	(±2.5)	(±1.2)	(±1.4)	(±1.2)

[*] Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

[†] Ever smoked ≥1 cigarettes every day for 30 days.

[§] Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[¶] Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[**] Smoked >10 cigarettes/day on the days smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey.

[††] Non-Hispanic.

[§§] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 15. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Lifetime cigarette use[*]			Lifetime daily cigarette use[†]			Current cigarette use[§]			Current frequent cigarette use[¶]			Smoked >10 cigarettes/day[**]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Alabama	72.0	77.2	**74.7**	23.6	28.1	**25.8**	33.0	40.0	**36.6**	15.6	18.3	**17.0**	4.0	6.8	**5.4**
Alaska[§§]	71.1	71.5	**71.5**	29.2	27.1	**28.5**	35.8	31.1	**33.9**	18.9	16.6	**18.1**	3.3	3.9	**3.9**
Arkansas	72.8	74.5	**73.7**	29.8	28.9	**29.3**	37.9	41.2	**39.6**	21.6	23.5	**22.5**	6.5	8.4	**7.5**
Delaware	71.6	69.2	**70.4**	26.3	23.6	**25.0**	33.4	31.1	**32.2**	18.0	17.4	**17.7**	4.4	5.9	**5.2**
Hawaii	67.3	66.9	**67.2**	18.9	20.8	**19.8**	28.8	26.7	**27.9**	11.4	14.9	**13.1**	1.7	3.3	**2.6**
Massachusetts	66.6	68.1	**67.4**	24.1	23.0	**23.6**	30.7	29.9	**30.3**	16.1	15.5	**15.9**	5.0	6.2	**5.6**
Michigan	71.2	73.0	**72.2**	26.0	28.0	**27.0**	33.3	34.9	**34.1**	15.6	19.2	**17.4**	4.2	6.0	**5.1**
Mississippi	71.0	74.3	**72.7**	19.3	22.8	**21.1**	28.5	34.4	**31.5**	12.6	17.2	**14.9**	3.8	5.7	**4.7**
Missouri	66.3	73.2	**69.8**	22.1	26.2	**24.1**	30.1	35.6	**32.8**	15.0	17.6	**16.3**	2.5	5.9	**4.2**
Montana	67.9	72.6	**70.3**	26.4	25.6	**26.1**	34.6	35.4	**35.0**	17.7	18.1	**18.0**	3.1	5.2	**4.2**
Nevada	67.9	70.1	**69.2**	24.7	23.8	**24.2**	32.5	32.4	**32.6**	16.1	17.4	**16.7**	3.2	6.6	**4.9**
New York	68.7	66.7	**67.6**	26.3	20.0	**23.2**	34.1	29.5	**31.8**	16.1	14.4	**15.3**	3.5	5.4	**4.5**
North Dakota	70.0	76.2	**73.1**	NA[††]	NA	**NA**	41.0	40.2	**40.6**	21.1	19.9	**20.5**	5.7	6.8	**6.2**
Ohio	71.2	74.9	**73.1**	29.0	31.5	**30.2**	40.5	40.1	**40.3**	21.7	22.6	**22.1**	5.2	7.9	**6.5**
South Carolina	74.2	76.5	**75.3**	23.5	27.3	**25.4**	34.2	37.7	**36.0**	15.9	19.5	**17.7**	4.0	7.0	**5.5**
South Dakota	71.4	76.4	**73.8**	34.1	29.4	**31.7**	45.5	41.8	**43.6**	24.2	23.1	**23.6**	4.1	6.8	**5.4**
Tennessee[§§]	71.5	75.0	**73.4**	28.0	27.7	**28.0**	35.6	39.2	**37.5**	19.9	19.3	**19.6**	7.2	7.8	**7.5**
Utah	37.7	40.1	**39.2**	12.0	11.3	**11.7**	11.8	11.7	**11.9**	5.5	5.3	**5.6**	1.3	1.5	**1.4**
Vermont	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	33.6	33.3	**33.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	5.2	7.9	**6.6**
West Virginia	73.5	76.0	**74.7**	33.4	31.7	**32.6**	43.7	40.6	**42.2**	24.9	22.9	**24.0**	10.6	11.5	**11.0**
Wisconsin	NA	NA	**NA**	29.4	33.4	**31.5**	37.8	38.2	**38.1**	21.5	21.7	**21.7**	5.3	6.6	**6.1**
Wyoming	66.8	71.6	**69.3**	27.8	28.4	**28.1**	35.9	34.6	**35.2**	20.4	18.2	**19.3**	3.4	6.9	**5.3**
Unweighted Data															
Connecticut	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	32.1	30.0	**31.2**	13.9	16.1	**15.2**	3.1	6.0	**4.7**
Florida	65.9	65.0	**65.4**	21.6	19.5	**20.7**	27.6	26.9	**27.4**	13.9	13.1	**13.7**	3.0	5.5	**4.4**
Illinois	64.2	68.0	**66.2**	25.6	22.2	**23.9**	35.4	32.4	**34.0**	17.8	15.7	**16.8**	3.9	5.5	**4.8**
Iowa	68.3	71.2	**69.8**	27.8	24.5	**26.3**	38.4	32.8	**35.8**	19.9	18.3	**19.1**	5.1	5.7	**5.4**
Kentucky	77.6	77.0	**77.3**	32.5	30.7	**31.6**	41.5	41.5	**41.5**	24.9	21.9	**23.5**	8.9	8.7	**8.9**
Louisiana[§§]	75.9	77.9	**77.0**	21.9	25.2	**23.4**	31.8	34.8	**33.3**	15.2	16.0	**15.5**	3.0	5.3	**4.1**
Maine	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	31.4	30.7	**31.2**	14.8	16.4	**15.6**	4.1	7.5	**5.7**
Nebraska	62.6	67.7	**65.1**	20.7	23.4	**21.9**	36.7	37.7	**37.3**	14.6	17.6	**16.0**	2.7	5.7	**4.1**
New Hampshire	67.9	65.6	**66.7**	31.3	25.8	**28.6**	37.4	30.8	**34.1**	20.9	17.3	**19.1**	5.8	5.0	**5.9**
New Jersey	67.7	65.3	**66.5**	24.8	20.0	**22.6**	34.3	33.0	**33.8**	16.6	14.9	**15.9**	3.9	6.7	**5.3**
New Mexico	76.3	77.4	**76.8**	24.1	25.5	**24.7**	36.2	36.0	**36.2**	16.2	16.3	**16.2**	2.8	6.5	**4.6**

Table 15. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who used tobacco, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Lifetime cigarette use[*]			Lifetime daily cigarette use[†]			Current cigarette use[§]			Current frequent cigarette use[¶]			Smoked >10 cigarettes/day[**]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Boston	59.2	60.4	**59.9**	12.4	13.0	**12.8**	17.4	18.0	**17.8**	7.3	6.0	**6.7**	0.9	2.7	**1.8**
Chicago	66.8	71.5	**69.1**	10.6	15.9	**13.3**	26.6	31.4	**29.0**	7.4	11.3	**9.3**	1.2	3.2	**2.2**
Dallas	64.1	74.6	**69.4**	9.9	12.1	**10.9**	20.9	29.4	**25.0**	5.3	7.0	**6.1**	0.7	1.3	**1.0**
Detroit	65.2	68.1	**66.6**	9.5	11.0	**10.3**	15.7	20.0	**17.7**	5.2	8.1	**6.5**	1.3	3.0	**2.1**
District of Columbia	62.7	63.4	**62.9**	8.5	12.8	**10.5**	19.0	21.0	**19.9**	4.3	8.6	**6.3**	0.4	1.8	**1.1**
Ft. Lauderdale	58.6	56.8	**57.7**	17.3	14.0	**15.6**	23.5	20.2	**21.9**	9.9	7.5	**8.8**	3.3	2.0	**2.7**
Houston	64.5	71.4	**68.4**	8.6	11.6	**10.4**	21.7	28.6	**25.4**	3.9	6.9	**5.5**	1.2	1.3	**1.3**
Miami	56.5	62.5	**59.5**	10.9	14.4	**12.9**	18.2	23.3	**20.9**	5.5	9.4	**7.6**	1.1	3.9	**2.6**
New Orleans	56.5	59.8	**58.1**	7.7	12.9	**10.2**	15.1	19.0	**17.0**	3.9	8.5	**6.0**	1.4	3.1	**2.2**
New York City	63.5	60.7	**62.1**	17.2	12.8	**15.0**	25.7	22.6	**24.1**	8.8	8.7	**8.8**	1.2	2.0	**1.6**
Palm Beach	60.2	68.0	**64.1**	17.5	20.6	**19.1**	24.0	28.1	**26.1**	9.8	12.6	**11.3**	1.5	6.0	**3.8**
Philadelphia	70.0	65.6	**67.9**	14.2	14.9	**14.7**	23.2	22.4	**23.0**	10.8	9.8	**10.3**	1.6	2.5	**2.1**
San Diego	60.7	64.9	**62.8**	11.0	13.3	**12.1**	21.5	24.9	**23.1**	4.7	6.8	**5.7**	0.2	1.3	**0.7**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	20.5	19.1	**19.9**	27.3	24.3	**25.9**	12.0	12.7	**12.5**	2.2	2.7	**2.5**
Unweighted Data															
San Bernardino	60.6	64.1	**62.2**	10.5	15.4	**12.7**	18.4	21.5	**19.9**	3.4	7.0	**5.0**	0.8	2.0	**1.4**
San Francisco	53.9	57.3	**55.6**	13.7	13.6	**13.8**	18.1	19.0	**18.7**	5.3	6.2	**5.8**	1.1	1.2	**1.1**

[*] Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

[†] Ever smoked ≥1 cigarettes every day for 30 days.

[§] Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[¶] Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[**] Smoked >10 cigarettes per day on the days smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey.

[††] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[§§] Not available.

Table 16. Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco, smoked cigars, and used any tobacco product, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Current smokeless tobacco use*			Current cigar use†			Current tobacco use§		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White¶	1.5	18.8	**10.4**	8.6	28.3	**18.8**	40.4	49.2	**44.9**
	(±0.7)**	(±5.9)	**(±3.4)**	(±2.6)	(±3.0)	**(±2.4)**	(±3.7)	(±5.3)	**(±4.0)**
Black¶	0.2	2.5	**1.3**	11.6	16.0	**13.7**	22.1	28.6	**25.2**
	(±0.2)	(±2.0)	**(±1.1)**	(±4.0)	(±3.3)	**(±2.4)**	(±5.3)	(±6.4)	**(±3.4)**
Hispanic	1.8	6.1	**3.9**	11.6	21.9	**16.7**	32.7	37.8	**35.2**
	(±1.6)	(±2.9)	**(±1.6)**	(±2.1)	(±4.4)	**(±2.5)**	(±4.4)	(±4.9)	**(±3.9)**
Grade									
9	1.7	11.8	**6.8**	9.0	18.3	**13.7**	30.4	32.8	**31.6**
	(±1.3)	(±5.9)	**(±3.2)**	(±3.9)	(±4.1)	**(±3.3)**	(±5.0)	(±6.9)	**(±4.4)**
10	1.1	13.1	**7.1**	10.8	24.9	**17.8**	37.6	42.2	**39.8**
	(±0.7)	(±4.6)	**(±2.5)**	(±3.1)	(±3.4)	**(±2.6)**	(±4.2)	(±3.6)	**(±3.2)**
11	1.5	15.1	**8.4**	9.2	26.9	**18.2**	37.1	46.5	**41.9**
	(±1.1)	(±4.1)	**(±2.4)**	(±2.3)	(±3.3)	**(±1.6)**	(±5.1)	(±4.7)	**(±2.8)**
12	0.8	17.1	**8.9**	10.6	33.5	**22.0**	42.5	57.0	**49.5**
	(±0.8)	(±6.4)	**(±3.5)**	(±2.8)	(±6.0)	**(±3.6)**	(±5.9)	(±5.0)	**(±4.9)**
Total	**1.3**	**14.2**	7.8	**9.9**	**25.4**	17.7	**36.5**	**43.8**	40.2
	(±0.5)	**(±3.8)**	(±2.2)	**(±2.2)**	**(±2.3)**	(±1.7)	**(±2.7)**	**(±3.6)**	(±2.8)

* Used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
† Smoked cigars on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ Smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶ Non-Hispanic.
** Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 17. Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco, smoked cigars, and used any tobacco product, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Current smokeless tobacco use[*]			Current cigar use[†]			Current tobacco use[§]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted Data									
Alabama	1.8	23.1	**12.6**	11.9	26.2	**19.3**	35.9	50.6	**43.3**
Alaska[¶]	9.1	20.9	**15.4**	6.9	15.1	**11.7**	38.5	39.4	**39.4**
Arkansas	1.4	18.9	**10.2**	12.7	25.7	**19.3**	39.1	48.7	**43.9**
Delaware	1.0	6.8	**4.0**	8.1	21.7	**15.2**	34.6	39.3	**37.0**
Hawaii	0.8	3.8	**2.2**	4.6	11.1	**7.8**	29.6	30.0	**29.9**
Massachusetts	1.4	8.1	**4.9**	7.9	23.0	**15.6**	32.3	37.8	**35.1**
Michigan	3.2	12.9	**8.2**	11.4	27.6	**19.6**	35.9	42.6	**39.2**
Mississippi	1.1	15.5	**8.2**	14.9	29.0	**21.9**	33.0	44.1	**38.5**
Missouri	2.2	13.6	**8.1**	11.6	27.1	**19.4**	33.9	44.0	**39.0**
Montana	5.7	29.8	**18.2**	11.0	29.1	**20.4**	37.6	52.3	**45.0**
Nevada	3.9	16.2	**10.4**	13.1	26.3	**20.0**	34.5	44.6	**39.9**
New York	1.2	7.5	**4.4**	6.6	20.5	**13.6**	35.0	36.3	**35.7**
North Dakota	4.6	25.1	**15.1**	NA**	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Ohio	3.1	19.0	**11.2**	13.9	34.8	**24.5**	42.7	52.0	**47.3**
South Carolina	1.6	13.8	**7.7**	14.0	29.2	**21.6**	36.8	46.4	**41.5**
South Dakota	6.4	26.0	**16.3**	7.9	27.2	**17.8**	47.4	51.6	**49.4**
Tennessee[¶]	2.4	24.3	**13.6**	13.2	30.2	**21.9**	38.8	51.3	**45.1**
Utah	1.3	4.0	**2.8**	3.5	10.0	**7.0**	12.2	16.2	**14.5**
Vermont	2.7	13.1	**8.1**	6.5	22.1	**14.6**	34.8	42.1	**38.6**
West Virginia	2.0	28.6	**15.7**	11.5	26.0	**19.0**	44.9	53.8	**49.4**
Wisconsin	3.5	21.3	**12.7**	9.6	26.3	**18.2**	39.3	46.0	**42.8**
Wyoming	6.0	28.8	**17.7**	7.7	26.8	**17.6**	38.0	49.6	**43.9**
Unweighted Data									
Connecticut	2.1	8.4	**5.4**	7.4	23.2	**15.5**	33.3	38.0	**35.8**
Florida	1.3	9.6	**5.6**	12.1	25.0	**18.8**	30.3	36.6	**33.5**
Illinois	0.8	11.3	**6.0**	10.9	27.2	**19.2**	37.0	43.4	**40.3**
Iowa	2.7	14.7	**8.5**	9.7	25.3	**17.3**	39.1	42.3	**40.8**
Kentucky	3.9	27.8	**15.5**	10.5	29.8	**19.8**	43.1	53.4	**48.1**
Louisiana[¶]	1.6	15.4	**8.3**	16.0	30.1	**22.8**	37.5	44.3	**40.8**
Maine	2.0	9.7	**5.6**	6.7	23.7	**14.8**	32.2	37.6	**34.8**
Nebraska	3.1	21.9	**12.1**	9.7	30.6	**19.7**	38.5	48.9	**43.5**
New Hampshire	1.3	8.2	**4.7**	7.4	25.0	**16.0**	38.8	40.0	**39.4**
New Jersey	0.7	9.5	**5.0**	9.0	21.2	**15.0**	35.5	39.3	**37.4**
New Mexico	4.0	18.9	**11.1**	12.1	29.5	**20.5**	38.1	46.8	**42.2**

Table 17. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco, smoked cigars, and used any tobacco product, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

	Current smokeless tobacco use*			Current cigar use†			Current tobacco use§		
Site	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted Data									
Boston	0.4	2.3	**1.4**	5.4	14.2	**9.8**	19.4	23.5	**21.4**
Chicago	0.8	4.3	**2.6**	9.9	20.6	**15.3**	27.7	34.4	**30.9**
Dallas	0.3	2.0	**1.1**	11.8	25.4	**18.7**	23.8	34.9	**29.3**
Detroit	2.8	5.3	**4.0**	10.6	19.4	**15.0**	19.8	25.0	**22.2**
District of Columbia	0.7	2.1	**1.4**	8.0	16.7	**12.1**	21.2	25.9	**23.3**
Ft. Lauderdale	1.2	3.9	**2.5**	10.2	21.2	**15.7**	25.9	28.4	**27.1**
Houston	0.7	3.1	**2.2**	9.8	17.6	**14.1**	22.8	32.9	**28.2**
Miami	1.9	4.0	**3.0**	7.8	17.8	**12.8**	19.0	27.9	**23.4**
New Orleans	1.5	5.0	**3.1**	11.0	18.1	**14.5**	18.0	24.5	**21.1**
New York City	0.7	1.9	**1.3**	4.9	11.8	**8.3**	27.0	25.7	**26.3**
Palm Beach	1.4	8.8	**5.2**	10.5	27.6	**19.3**	26.7	38.1	**32.6**
Philadelphia	1.5	2.6	**2.3**	4.9	13.4	**9.5**	24.0	25.4	**24.9**
San Diego	1.5	3.5	**2.5**	11.2	21.5	**16.3**	24.6	31.8	**28.0**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	9.5	20.1	**15.0**	NA	NA	**NA**
Unweighted Data									
San Bernardino	1.7	6.7	**3.9**	7.6	18.3	**12.3**	20.4	30.0	**24.7**
San Francisco	0.9	3.3	**2.0**	6.2	11.2	**8.6**	18.8	21.7	**20.3**

* Used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
† Smoked cigars on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ Smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.
** Not available.

Table 18. Percentage of high school students aged <18 years who were current cigarette smokers* and usually obtained their own cigarettes by purchasing them in a store or gas station† and who purchased cigarettes without being asked to show proof of age,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

	Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station			Were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes		
Category	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	17.6	31.5	**24.4**	69.6	63.4	**65.7**
	(±4.9)**	(±5.0)	**(±4.4)**	(±10.9)	(±6.5)	**(±7.5)**
Black¶	29.7	31.6	**30.7**	NA††	80.2	**84.1**
	(±18.6)	(±10.3)	**(±13.6)**	NA	(±14.2)	**(±13.0)**
Hispanic	15.5	25.0	**20.1**	NA	46.5	**60.7**
	(±8.0)	(±9.1)	**(±6.6)**	NA	(±13.0)	**(±12.6)**
Grade						
9	8.8	15.8	**12.0**	NA	NA	**79.1**
	(±3.7)	(±8.4)	**(±4.8)**	NA	NA	**(±9.9)**
10	16.2	27.9	**21.9**	NA	61.6	**67.9**
	(±8.7)	(±8.1)	**(±7.5)**	NA	(±17.1)	**(±9.9)**
11	21.4	36.1	**28.5**	70.4	67.1	**68.4**
	(±5.6)	(±10.1)	**(±6.4)**	(±15.7)	(±16.9)	**(±13.1)**
12	32.6	44.9	**38.7**	NA	NA	**65.0**
	(±12.0)	(±13.5)	**(±7.0)**	NA	NA	**(±10.9)**
Total	**17.6**	**29.7**	**23.5**	**76.2**	**65.5**	**69.6**
	(±5.6)	**(±4.7)**	**(±4.5)**	**(±7.9)**	**(±5.7)**	**(±5.7)**

* Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
† Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ Among those who purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey.
¶ Non-Hispanic.
** Ninety-five percent confidence interval.
†† Not available.

Table 19. Percentage of high school students aged <18 years who were current cigarette smokers[*] and usually obtained their own cigarettes by purchasing them in a store or gas station[†] and who purchased cigarettes without being asked to show proof of age,[§] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

	Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station			Were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes		
Site	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS						
Weighted Data						
Alabama	14.3	30.6	23.3	NA[¶]	61.1	66.0
Alaska[**]	4.9	12.0	8.2	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	10.0	29.6	19.9	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	20.2	34.3	26.9	NA	NA	61.1
Hawaii	7.0	24.2	14.1	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	21.1	32.2	26.5	50.3	47.8	48.6
Michigan	20.4	28.1	24.2	NA	NA	63.8
Mississippi	19.7	28.2	24.3	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	10.8	18.1	14.7	NA	NA	NA
Montana	10.2	16.2	13.0	NA	NA	54.1
Nevada	7.2	16.9	12.1	NA	NA	NA
New York	25.2	33.0	28.7	68.0	60.4	64.1
North Dakota	8.2	17.7	12.9	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	18.8	29.8	24.2	NA	NA	63.8
South Carolina	15.9	29.5	22.6	76.3	61.0	66.3
South Dakota	7.5	13.8	10.5	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee[**]	12.1	26.6	19.5	NA	NA	NA
Utah	NA	NA	8.3	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	18.2	24.3	21.0	NA	NA	75.6
Wisconsin	12.1	26.2	19.1	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	11.2	21.0	16.0	NA	NA	NA
Unweighted Data						
Connecticut	30.9	45.6	37.8	NA	NA	61.1
Florida	14.1	23.1	18.8	NA	NA	56.4
Illinois	15.3	25.4	20.0	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	6.8	10.3	8.3	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	18.6	27.0	22.6	NA	NA	75.4
Louisiana[**]	13.6	27.0	20.2	NA	NA	NA
Maine	4.3	10.8	7.1	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	4.1	13.1	8.4	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	5.3	14.0	9.0	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	28.2	30.3	28.9	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	14.5	20.2	16.8	NA	NA	NA
LOCAL SURVEYS						
Weighted Data						
Boston	16.8	NA	23.6	NA	NA	59.8
Chicago	25.8	36.4	31.2	NA	NA	NA
Dallas	17.0	24.5	21.2	NA	NA	NA
Detroit	36.1	34.2	35.4	NA	NA	68.1
District of Columbia	30.5	40.1	34.9	NA	NA	NA
Ft. Lauderdale	25.2	25.8	25.5	NA	NA	NA
Houston	20.3	31.0	26.6	NA	NA	NA
Miami	20.9	22.4	21.6	NA	NA	NA
New Orleans	24.8	NA	26.7	NA	NA	NA
New York City	40.1	43.1	41.6	NA	NA	61.5
Palm Beach	19.0	28.8	24.6	NA	NA	NA
Philadelphia	40.4	50.2	45.1	NA	NA	70.1
San Diego	7.5	15.0	11.3	NA	NA	NA
Seattle	18.3	24.3	20.8	NA	NA	NA
Unweighted Data						
San Bernardino	9.6	NA	15.7	NA	NA	NA
San Francisco	22.3	28.6	26.0	NA	NA	NA

[*] Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[†] Purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Among those who purchased cigarettes in a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey.

[¶] Not available.

[**] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

Table 20. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol and used marijuana, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Lifetime alcohol use[*]			Current alcohol use[†]			Episodic heavy drinking[§]			Lifetime marijuana use[¶]			Current marijuana use[**]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White[††]	82.3	81.8	**82.0**	49.8	54.9	**52.5**	32.2	39.1	**35.8**	42.3	49.2	**45.9**	22.9	29.6	**26.4**
	(±3.0)[§§]	(±3.3)	**(±3.0)**	(±4.8)	(±4.0)	**(±3.1)**	(±3.1)	(±3.4)	**(±2.0)**	(±3.1)	(±5.8)	**(±3.7)**	(±2.6)	(±4.8)	**(±3.1)**
Black[††]	75.8	73.8	**74.8**	40.7	39.1	**39.9**	14.7	17.4	**16.0**	42.7	54.8	**48.6**	21.9	31.2	**26.4**
	(±6.4)	(±4.3)	**(±4.7)**	(±7.6)	(±9.2)	**(±8.0)**	(±5.4)	(±5.3)	**(±5.1)**	(±5.3)	(±11.5)	**(±7.2)**	(±5.6)	(±9.3)	**(±6.9)**
Hispanic	84.8	82.2	**83.4**	49.3	56.3	**52.8**	26.8	37.5	**32.1**	46.4	55.8	**51.0**	21.8	34.8	**28.2**
	(±3.2)	(±4.2)	**(±2.6)**	(±5.4)	(±5.7)	**(±4.5)**	(±4.5)	(±4.9)	**(±4.2)**	(±5.7)	(±6.1)	**(±5.0)**	(±3.9)	(±6.8)	**(±4.4)**
Grade															
9	74.5	72.3	**73.4**	41.0	40.2	**40.6**	20.2	21.7	**21.1**	28.7	40.7	**34.8**	18.6	24.7	**21.7**
	(±5.9)	(±5.0)	**(±4.6)**	(±5.9)	(±4.5)	**(±4.4)**	(±3.2)	(±3.8)	**(±2.3)**	(±5.4)	(±6.6)	**(±5.0)**	(±3.9)	(±5.1)	**(±3.7)**
10	84.0	82.4	**83.2**	46.8	52.7	**49.7**	31.1	33.4	**32.2**	46.7	51.6	**49.1**	24.3	31.4	**27.8**
	(±3.5)	(±4.5)	**(±3.6)**	(±3.4)	(±5.8)	**(±3.7)**	(±3.7)	(±5.5)	**(±3.1)**	(±4.2)	(±8.3)	**(±4.1)**	(±4.4)	(±6.4)	**(±4.1)**
11	82.2	79.5	**80.8**	48.3	53.5	**50.9**	29.0	38.8	**34.0**	48.5	51.0	**49.7**	22.1	31.1	**26.7**
	(±4.2)	(±4.5)	**(±3.8)**	(±5.1)	(±5.9)	**(±3.8)**	(±4.8)	(±5.8)	**(±2.9)**	(±4.2)	(±6.2)	**(±4.5)**	(±4.5)	(±6.4)	**(±4.8)**
12	87.0	89.6	**88.3**	56.9	66.6	**61.7**	33.9	49.5	**41.6**	53.2	63.8	**58.4**	26.3	36.9	**31.5**
	(±2.9)	(±3.2)	**(±2.2)**	(±5.8)	(±4.6)	**(±4.4)**	(±5.7)	(±5.6)	**(±5.3)**	(±6.7)	(±4.7)	**(±4.6)**	(±5.7)	(±7.1)	**(±5.6)**
Total	**81.7**	**80.4**	81.0	**47.7**	**52.3**	50.0	**28.1**	**34.9**	31.5	**43.4**	**51.0**	47.2	**22.6**	**30.8**	26.7
	(±2.2)	**(±2.5)**	(±2.0)	**(±2.8)**	**(±2.9)**	(±2.5)	**(±2.1)**	**(±2.7)**	(±1.9)	**(±2.3)**	**(±4.2)**	(±2.6)	**(±1.8)**	**(±3.8)**	(±2.5)

[*] Ever had ≥1 drinks of alcohol.
[†] Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[§] Drank ≥5 drinks of alcohol on ≥1 occasions on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[¶] Ever used marijuana.
[**] Used marijuana ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
[††] Non-Hispanic.
[§§] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 21. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol and used marijuana, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

	Lifetime alcohol use[*]			Current alcohol use[†]			Episodic heavy drinking[§]			Lifetime marijuana use[¶]			Current marijuana use[**]		
Site	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Alabama	80.3	79.9	**80.2**	41.5	49.0	**45.4**	23.6	34.3	**29.0**	37.5	45.7	**41.7**	17.9	26.3	**22.2**
Alaska[††]	81.5	78.4	**80.2**	46.0	46.8	**46.9**	32.6	35.1	**34.4**	56.1	57.5	**57.1**	27.4	32.8	**30.7**
Arkansas	78.4	80.8	**79.6**	46.4	50.2	**48.3**	29.6	37.1	**33.4**	41.9	47.9	**44.9**	19.6	29.2	**24.4**
Delaware	81.3	80.5	**80.9**	47.4	46.7	**46.9**	25.0	29.3	**27.1**	45.7	51.6	**48.8**	24.2	33.5	**29.0**
Hawaii	76.4	76.3	**76.4**	43.2	46.0	**44.6**	23.8	30.0	**26.8**	40.8	48.7	**44.6**	20.4	29.3	**24.7**
Massachusetts	79.7	80.9	**80.3**	50.2	53.3	**51.8**	28.5	36.6	**32.6**	47.1	53.0	**50.2**	27.4	33.8	**30.6**
Michigan	82.9	80.6	**81.7**	47.4	49.8	**48.5**	26.0	33.7	**29.9**	43.3	49.7	**46.4**	22.7	29.1	**25.9**
Mississippi	76.9	76.0	**76.4**	38.6	46.7	**42.5**	20.6	30.3	**25.4**	32.2	40.3	**36.3**	16.3	21.6	**18.9**
Missouri	80.0	78.7	**79.4**	46.5	53.3	**49.9**	28.5	35.6	**32.0**	46.3	52.7	**49.5**	23.3	28.0	**25.6**
Montana	85.7	86.5	**86.1**	55.0	60.1	**57.6**	38.8	47.9	**43.6**	41.7	48.0	**45.0**	23.4	27.4	**25.5**
Nevada	79.5	81.9	**80.8**	51.1	54.6	**53.0**	32.3	38.5	**35.6**	47.2	51.3	**49.5**	22.6	28.7	**25.9**
New York	80.6	80.0	**80.3**	47.7	51.5	**49.6**	24.9	32.6	**28.8**	38.7	43.8	**41.3**	21.0	25.8	**23.4**
North Dakota	NA[§§]	NA	**NA**	58.2	62.6	**60.5**	42.3	50.0	**46.2**	NA	NA	**NA**	18.4	19.2	**18.8**
Ohio	83.9	85.6	**84.7**	53.0	57.9	**55.5**	34.8	40.1	**37.4**	42.8	50.3	**46.6**	22.8	29.3	**26.1**
South Carolina	77.6	78.0	**77.8**	43.4	47.4	**45.4**	20.6	30.4	**25.4**	39.5	49.8	**44.6**	20.8	28.4	**24.5**
South Dakota	86.2	85.4	**85.7**	57.7	60.6	**59.2**	43.1	49.0	**46.1**	36.6	40.5	**38.5**	18.9	22.5	**20.7**
Tennessee[¶¶]	76.9	75.5	**76.2**	43.0	47.3	**45.2**	23.4	33.5	**28.5**	42.8	50.9	**47.0**	22.0	31.1	**26.6**
Utah	42.3	44.9	**43.9**	20.8	24.0	**22.7**	12.8	18.2	**15.8**	21.3	26.2	**24.1**	7.8	13.1	**10.6**
Vermont	NA	NA	**NA**	47.1	51.7	**49.5**	27.5	37.0	**32.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	28.7	38.5	**33.7**
West Virginia	81.7	81.2	**81.5**	46.9	50.2	**48.6**	31.8	38.9	**35.5**	47.2	49.3	**48.3**	28.1	30.5	**29.3**
Wisconsin	NA	NA	**NA**	47.5	55.8	**51.8**	29.4	39.1	**34.4**	36.1	42.0	**39.2**	20.0	22.5	**21.5**
Wyoming	82.6	81.7	**82.2**	53.2	56.4	**54.8**	35.4	43.4	**39.5**	40.5	45.4	**42.9**	19.5	23.4	**21.4**
Unweighted Data															
Connecticut	80.5	81.4	**81.1**	48.0	50.9	**49.6**	23.1	31.6	**27.5**	NA	NA	**NA**	23.9	31.4	**27.8**
Florida	80.0	76.5	**78.1**	48.4	47.9	**48.1**	24.5	31.1	**27.9**	40.2	47.4	**43.9**	20.0	25.9	**23.1**
Illinois	81.4	80.1	**80.7**	48.3	51.0	**49.7**	30.0	36.0	**33.1**	36.7	43.7	**40.3**	18.8	24.2	**21.5**
Iowa	85.9	82.1	**84.1**	55.1	54.7	**55.0**	38.4	40.9	**39.6**	32.0	36.1	**34.0**	16.7	20.4	**18.5**
Kentucky	81.4	77.3	**79.3**	46.8	53.3	**49.8**	34.0	39.8	**36.8**	44.2	48.0	**46.0**	21.6	25.6	**23.6**
Louisiana[***]	84.5	78.0	**81.4**	52.9	54.2	**53.7**	25.9	32.8	**29.4**	35.0	46.1	**40.5**	14.5	26.2	**20.2**
Maine	NA	NA	**NA**	50.0	55.3	**52.5**	30.9	40.0	**35.1**	NA	NA	**NA**	26.4	36.1	**30.9**
Nebraska	81.4	83.4	**82.4**	54.1	57.5	**55.8**	38.0	43.7	**40.8**	28.0	34.6	**31.2**	12.5	18.9	**15.6**
New Hampshire	83.5	82.5	**82.9**	50.5	54.8	**52.5**	29.5	37.3	**33.2**	48.0	51.8	**49.8**	26.6	34.3	**30.3**
New Jersey	82.8	81.6	**82.1**	47.9	52.3	**50.0**	25.4	35.5	**30.2**	37.2	42.4	**39.6**	20.5	25.3	**22.7**
New Mexico	85.9	84.1	**85.1**	50.3	55.9	**53.0**	35.5	41.0	**38.1**	54.2	52.7	**53.5**	30.9	31.4	**31.2**

Table 21. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol and used marijuana, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Lifetime alcohol use[*]			Current alcohol use[†]			Episodic heavy drinking[§]			Lifetime marijuana use[¶]			Current marijuana use[**]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Boston	66.4	74.2	**70.3**	32.8	41.4	**37.1**	13.1	21.9	**17.4**	31.9	44.7	**38.2**	14.8	26.4	**20.5**
Chicago	73.9	70.0	**71.8**	41.0	37.7	**39.4**	18.3	20.2	**19.3**	40.3	52.7	**46.1**	23.2	32.0	**27.3**
Dallas	81.0	79.1	**80.1**	41.5	43.4	**42.6**	18.5	23.7	**21.1**	36.6	53.5	**45.0**	17.2	29.0	**23.2**
Detroit	70.1	64.4	**67.4**	33.9	31.3	**32.6**	11.5	14.0	**12.6**	42.0	45.5	**43.7**	19.4	22.3	**20.7**
District of Columbia	68.5	64.6	**66.5**	37.0	36.6	**36.7**	12.6	17.5	**14.9**	43.3	47.3	**45.1**	22.8	29.0	**25.7**
Ft. Lauderdale	77.2	72.4	**74.8**	44.6	43.6	**44.1**	18.7	21.6	**20.1**	37.1	39.8	**38.4**	20.3	21.6	**20.9**
Houston	78.7	75.2	**76.9**	44.0	38.7	**41.1**	17.2	23.4	**20.5**	35.5	44.9	**40.6**	13.9	23.5	**19.0**
Miami	75.1	78.7	**76.9**	40.3	42.9	**41.6**	16.6	22.3	**19.5**	29.8	41.1	**35.5**	14.7	23.6	**19.3**
New Orleans	70.9	62.2	**66.9**	39.2	36.0	**37.8**	13.3	17.5	**15.2**	33.4	43.4	**38.1**	16.0	26.6	**21.0**
New York City	73.9	76.2	**75.1**	35.1	40.5	**37.8**	14.2	19.1	**16.6**	28.8	34.4	**31.6**	15.0	19.6	**17.3**
Palm Beach	79.7	84.2	**81.9**	48.2	57.9	**53.0**	24.6	38.5	**31.7**	41.4	52.3	**47.0**	19.4	33.1	**26.3**
Philadelphia	70.9	67.1	**69.1**	32.6	33.2	**33.0**	15.0	18.9	**17.0**	38.7	41.0	**39.8**	17.7	25.0	**21.4**
San Diego	73.8	77.1	**75.3**	39.1	40.1	**39.4**	20.1	24.8	**22.3**	39.8	46.8	**43.1**	18.2	26.5	**22.2**
Seattle	68.5	67.6	**68.0**	39.3	34.7	**37.0**	21.6	21.4	**21.5**	47.5	49.6	**48.6**	26.3	25.8	**26.2**
Unweighted Data															
San Bernardino	79.3	77.6	**78.6**	47.5	46.4	**47.1**	27.3	31.5	**29.1**	37.5	47.6	**42.0**	16.5	23.1	**19.4**
San Francisco	55.7	56.5	**56.2**	26.5	26.6	**26.5**	10.2	12.8	**11.4**	30.8	30.1	**30.6**	13.5	17.0	**15.2**

[*] Ever had ≥1 drinks of alcohol.
[†] Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[§] Drank ≥5 drinks of alcohol on ≥1 occasions on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[¶] Ever used marijuana.
[**] Used marijuana ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
[††] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.
[§§] Not available.

Table 22. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine and inhaled intoxicating substances, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Lifetime cocaine use*			Current cocaine use†			Lifetime inhalant use§			Current inhalant use¶		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White**	8.7	11.0	**9.9**	2.8	5.3	**4.1**	16.5	16.2	**16.4**	4.3	4.4	**4.4**
	(±2.0)††	(±1.7)	**(±1.5)**	(±1.0)	(±1.5)	**(±0.6)**	(±2.7)	(±2.6)	**(±2.4)**	(±1.4)	(±1.6)	**(±0.8)**
Black**	1.5	2.8	**2.2**	1.1	1.0	**1.1**	5.5	3.4	**4.5**	3.1	1.4	**2.3**
	(±1.0)	(±1.8)	**(±1.2)**	(±0.9)	(±0.9)	**(±0.8)**	(±1.8)	(±2.1)	**(±1.7)**	(±1.3)	(±0.9)	**(±0.9)**
Hispanic	12.3	18.3	**15.3**	5.4	8.0	**6.7**	16.6	15.6	**16.1**	5.0	4.7	**4.9**
	(±2.8)	(±4.4)	**(±3.1)**	(±2.1)	(±2.7)	**(±2.0)**	(±3.4)	(±3.0)	**(±2.3)**	(±1.6)	(±1.5)	**(±1.4)**
Grade												
9	4.7	6.8	**5.8**	2.4	4.3	**3.4**	18.2	14.6	**16.5**	7.2	5.4	**6.4**
	(±1.8)	(±2.3)	**(±1.4)**	(±1.2)	(±2.0)	**(±1.3)**	(±3.4)	(±2.5)	**(±2.4)**	(±2.8)	(±2.2)	**(±2.1)**
10	9.1	10.7	**9.9**	2.9	4.5	**3.7**	16.9	15.1	**16.0**	3.4	4.0	**3.7**
	(±2.8)	(±3.1)	**(±2.0)**	(±1.6)	(±2.2)	**(±1.2)**	(±4.1)	(±3.0)	**(±2.7)**	(±1.5)	(±1.8)	**(±1.0)**
11	9.0	10.9	**9.9**	3.4	5.6	**4.5**	12.8	14.0	**13.4**	2.4	4.1	**3.3**
	(±2.6)	(±3.9)	**(±2.9)**	(±1.8)	(±3.3)	**(±2.0)**	(±4.4)	(±4.0)	**(±3.5)**	(±1.0)	(±2.0)	**(±1.0)**
12	11.7	15.7	**13.7**	2.9	6.6	**4.8**	8.7	13.9	**11.3**	1.6	2.8	**2.2**
	(±3.0)	(±3.5)	**(±2.9)**	(±1.6)	(±2.7)	**(±1.8)**	(±2.4)	(±4.6)	**(±2.3)**	(±0.9)	(±1.2)	**(±0.6)**
Total	**8.4**	**10.7**	**9.5**	**2.9**	**5.2**	**4.0**	**14.6**	**14.7**	**14.6**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**4.2**
	(±1.6)	**(±1.5)**	**(±1.3)**	**(±0.8)**	**(±1.1)**	**(±0.7)**	**(±2.0)**	**(±2.1)**	**(±1.7)**	**(±1.0)**	**(±1.2)**	**(±0.8)**

* Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, "crack," or "freebase").
† Used cocaine ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
§ Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to become intoxicated.
¶ Sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to become intoxicated ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
** Non-Hispanic.
†† Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 23. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine and inhaled intoxicating substances, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Lifetime cocaine use[*]			Current cocaine use[†]			Lifetime inhalant use[§]			Current inhalant use[¶]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Alabama	6.8	9.6	**8.2**	2.1	4.4	**3.2**	15.9	16.1	**16.1**	3.5	5.2	**4.4**
Alaska**	8.4	8.5	**8.8**	3.3	4.3	**4.1**	15.7	13.1	**14.5**	3.3	4.8	**4.3**
Arkansas	8.7	11.7	**10.2**	3.1	6.1	**4.6**	16.6	16.7	**16.7**	4.5	5.2	**4.8**
Delaware	7.0	7.3	**7.2**	2.3	2.9	**2.7**	12.4	11.8	**12.2**	3.9	4.0	**4.0**
Hawaii	6.4	9.1	**7.8**	2.4	4.1	**3.3**	12.1	13.3	**12.9**	3.7	3.5	**3.9**
Massachusetts	7.1	11.8	**9.6**	2.8	5.6	**4.3**	12.2	16.5	**14.4**	2.7	5.3	**4.1**
Michigan	6.2	10.0	**8.1**	2.0	4.7	**3.4**	14.8	16.5	**15.6**	2.8	5.7	**4.2**
Mississippi	5.3	6.1	**5.7**	1.4	3.0	**2.1**	12.7	12.3	**12.6**	4.3	4.8	**4.5**
Missouri	5.9	9.3	**7.7**	1.8	3.5	**2.7**	10.7	14.7	**12.8**	2.2	3.6	**3.0**
Montana	8.9	10.5	**9.8**	3.8	4.2	**4.0**	16.1	17.0	**16.5**	3.4	5.4	**4.4**
Nevada	13.2	12.6	**13.0**	4.3	5.0	**4.9**	18.4	19.5	**19.0**	3.6	6.2	**5.1**
New York	6.0	7.5	**6.8**	2.4	3.6	**3.0**	11.0	12.6	**11.8**	3.1	4.3	**3.7**
North Dakota	8.1	8.5	**8.3**	NA[†]	NA	**NA**	16.2	14.8	**15.5**	3.6	3.9	**3.7**
Ohio	7.5	8.2	**7.8**	3.0	3.8	**3.4**	14.3	19.7	**17.1**	3.4	5.1	**4.3**
South Carolina	5.4	9.4	**7.4**	2.4	4.6	**3.5**	12.5	15.8	**14.2**	3.4	4.9	**4.1**
South Dakota	7.7	10.1	**8.9**	2.2	4.4	**3.3**	14.1	14.8	**14.4**	NA	NA	**NA**
Tennessee**	7.0	12.0	**9.5**	2.7	5.0	**3.8**	18.0	20.3	**19.2**	3.7	6.3	**5.0**
Utah	5.4	7.2	**6.6**	1.5	1.6	**1.5**	13.6	12.3	**13.1**	2.9	3.9	**3.6**
Vermont	NA	NA	**NA**	3.3	7.1	**5.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	3.8	6.6	**5.3**
West Virginia	8.8	12.1	**10.5**	2.6	6.0	**4.4**	19.6	21.2	**20.4**	5.8	7.4	**6.7**
Wisconsin	7.5	10.1	**9.0**	2.7	5.9	**4.4**	14.0	18.1	**16.2**	3.1	4.3	**3.8**
Wyoming	8.9	10.8	**9.8**	3.2	4.2	**3.7**	17.1	18.3	**17.6**	3.4	5.0	**4.2**
Unweighted Data												
Connecticut	5.8	9.7	**8.0**	2.5	4.6	**3.6**	12.1	12.4	**12.4**	3.4	3.8	**3.7**
Florida	8.7	11.1	**10.0**	4.2	6.3	**5.4**	12.9	14.4	**13.8**	3.5	5.3	**4.4**
Illinois	5.9	7.2	**6.6**	1.6	3.4	**2.6**	13.0	15.4	**14.4**	3.8	5.5	**4.7**
Iowa	6.1	7.8	**6.9**	1.8	4.3	**3.0**	11.9	14.2	**13.0**	2.0	4.4	**3.2**
Kentucky	7.8	9.5	**8.8**	3.1	5.0	**4.1**	18.9	17.2	**18.2**	5.4	5.9	**5.7**
Louisiana**	5.0	8.8	**6.8**	1.6	4.9	**3.2**	14.6	12.9	**13.8**	3.2	4.3	**3.7**
Maine	6.5	10.5	**8.4**	2.4	5.4	**3.8**	14.3	17.9	**16.0**	3.6	7.8	**5.6**
Nebraska	6.0	7.8	**6.8**	2.2	2.5	**2.3**	11.0	15.0	**12.9**	2.7	4.4	**3.5**
New Hampshire	8.9	11.0	**9.9**	2.8	4.1	**3.4**	19.2	19.8	**19.4**	3.7	6.8	**5.2**
New Jersey	5.5	9.3	**7.3**	1.6	3.3	**2.4**	15.7	15.5	**15.6**	3.5	5.2	**4.3**
New Mexico	16.6	17.7	**17.2**	7.1	9.8	**8.5**	20.4	18.5	**19.5**	6.6	6.1	**6.5**

Table 23. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who used cocaine and inhaled intoxicating substances, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Lifetime cocaine use[*]			Current cocaine use[†]			Lifetime inhalant use[§]			Current inhalant use[¶]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Boston	1.8	5.7	**3.8**	0.8	3.5	**2.1**	6.6	7.5	**7.0**	1.6	2.4	**2.0**
Chicago	2.9	7.2	**5.1**	1.0	4.2	**2.7**	7.6	9.0	**8.5**	2.4	4.2	**3.4**
Dallas	7.2	10.6	**8.8**	2.8	5.6	**4.1**	13.0	13.1	**13.1**	3.3	4.1	**3.6**
Detroit	1.9	4.8	**3.4**	1.6	2.6	**2.0**	5.2	7.5	**6.4**	2.5	3.5	**3.3**
District of Columbia	2.3	3.2	**2.8**	0.7	1.9	**1.3**	5.8	6.3	**6.1**	1.9	2.3	**2.1**
Ft. Lauderdale	7.8	4.9	**6.4**	2.9	2.2	**2.6**	8.9	9.5	**9.2**	2.4	4.0	**3.2**
Houston	6.1	10.3	**8.7**	2.1	5.1	**3.7**	7.2	8.1	**7.8**	2.3	1.9	**2.1**
Miami	8.2	11.1	**9.8**	2.8	7.2	**5.2**	9.6	11.9	**10.9**	3.0	4.8	**4.0**
New Orleans	1.7	5.6	**3.5**	1.2	3.8	**2.4**	7.4	8.5	**8.0**	3.1	4.2	**3.6**
New York City	2.9	3.7	**3.3**	1.2	2.2	**1.7**	10.0	8.5	**9.3**	3.6	2.7	**3.1**
Palm Beach	7.3	12.9	**10.3**	3.1	7.6	**5.5**	9.0	16.5	**12.8**	3.1	7.6	**5.4**
Philadelphia	3.5	4.6	**4.3**	1.5	2.4	**2.1**	6.0	7.4	**6.9**	2.1	1.9	**2.2**
San Diego	8.2	8.6	**8.4**	2.3	4.1	**3.2**	12.9	10.5	**11.7**	4.2	4.0	**4.1**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	9.0	8.0	**8.7**	2.5	2.4	**2.6**
Unweighted Data												
San Bernardino	6.0	9.0	**7.4**	1.4	4.4	**2.7**	11.3	14.3	**12.6**	2.1	5.0	**3.4**
San Francisco	4.0	5.7	**4.8**	1.2	2.0	**1.6**	9.1	8.8	**9.0**	2.3	4.0	**3.1**

[*] Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, "crack," and "freebase").

[†] Used cocaine ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to become intoxicated.

[¶] Sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to become intoxicated one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

[**] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[††] Not available.

Table 24. Percentage of high school students who used heroin,* methamphetamines,† illegal steroids,§ and who injected illegal drugs,¶ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

	Lifetime heroin use			Lifetime methamphetamine use			Lifetime illegal steroid use			Lifetime injecting illegal drug use		
Category	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Race/Ethnicity												
White**	1.3 (±0.5)††	3.4 (±1.2)	**2.4** **(±0.7)**	9.6 (±1.2)	10.9 (±2.2)	**10.3** **(±1.4)**	2.6 (±1.0)	5.5 (±1.4)	**4.1** **(±1.0)**	0.7 (±0.3)	2.4 (±0.9)	**1.6** **(±0.4)**
Black**	0.8 (±0.7)	1.6 (±1.1)	**1.2** **(±0.8)**	1.3 (±0.9)	2.2 (±1.2)	**1.7** **(±0.8)**	0.9 (±0.8)	3.6 (±1.2)	**2.2** **(±0.8)**	0.5 (±0.5)	1.3 (±0.7)	**0.9** **(±0.5)**
Hispanic	2.0 (±1.1)	3.1 (±1.4)	**2.5** **(±0.9)**	11.6 (±4.4)	11.0 (±4.2)	**11.3** **(±4.1)**	3.4 (±1.4)	4.9 (±2.1)	**4.1** **(±1.4)**	1.2 (±0.9)	2.3 (±1.0)	**1.8** **(±0.8)**
Grade												
9	0.8 (±0.5)	3.1 (±1.8)	**2.0** **(±1.0)**	6.4 (±1.5)	6.2 (±2.0)	**6.3** **(±1.4)**	3.1 (±1.3)	6.2 (±2.2)	**4.7** **(±1.4)**	0.7 (±0.6)	2.5 (±1.3)	**1.6** **(±0.6)**
10	1.4 (±0.8)	2.3 (±1.1)	**1.8** **(±0.7)**	8.1 (±2.1)	10.5 (±3.3)	**9.3** **(±1.8)**	2.3 (±1.5)	4.8 (±2.0)	**3.6** **(±1.5)**	0.6 (±0.3)	1.9 (±1.0)	**1.2** **(±0.5)**
11	1.3 (±0.7)	3.8 (±2.4)	**2.6** **(±1.3)**	9.0 (±2.8)	11.3 (±3.3)	**10.1** **(±2.4)**	1.7 (±1.0)	4.3 (±1.3)	**3.0** **(±0.8)**	0.6 (±0.4)	3.3 (±2.4)	**2.0** **(±1.2)**
12	1.8 (±0.8)	4.8 (±1.5)	**3.3** **(±0.8)**	10.6 (±2.9)	12.4 (±3.1)	**11.5** **(±2.6)**	1.2 (±0.8)	5.3 (±1.6)	**3.3** **(±0.9)**	0.9 (±0.7)	3.7 (±1.5)	**2.3** **(±0.9)**
Total	**1.3** **(±0.4)**	**3.5** **(±1.0)**	2.4 (±0.6)	**8.4** **(±1.3)**	**9.9** **(±1.6)**	9.1 (±1.1)	**2.2** **(±0.7)**	**5.2** **(±1.0)**	3.7 (±0.7)	**0.7** **(±0.3)**	**2.8** **(±0.8)**	**1.8** **(±0.4)**

* Ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White").

† Ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice").

§ Ever used illegal steroids.

¶ Ever injected illegal drugs. Students were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more times" to any of the following questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?" "During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?" "During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?" Or, "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

** Non-Hispanic.

†† Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 25. Percentage of high school students who used heroin,[*] methamphetamines,[†] illegal steroids,[§] and who injected illegal drugs,[¶] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Lifetime heroin use			Lifetime methamphetamine use			Lifetime illegal steroid use			Lifetime injecting illegal drug use		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Alabama	1.5	4.7	**3.1**	10.7	11.0	**10.8**	3.9	6.5	**5.3**	1.2	4.5	**3.0**
Alaska**	2.7	4.6	**3.9**	10.5	10.5	**10.9**	3.6	5.9	**5.0**	2.1	4.3	**3.5**
Arkansas	2.8	5.8	**4.3**	12.9	15.0	**13.9**	3.1	6.9	**5.0**	2.3	5.3	**3.8**
Delaware	2.8	3.5	**3.3**	6.8	6.9	**7.0**	2.3	3.9	**3.2**	1.7	2.8	**2.3**
Hawaii	1.8	2.6	**2.3**	6.2	9.4	**7.7**	1.8	3.2	**2.5**	0.5	2.5	**1.6**
Massachusetts	2.4	4.9	**3.8**	6.6	9.8	**8.3**	3.2	5.9	**4.6**	1.6	3.6	**2.7**
Michigan	2.6	4.7	**3.6**	9.3	8.8	**9.0**	2.5	5.6	**4.0**	1.6	3.1	**2.3**
Mississippi	1.3	2.9	**2.1**	5.4	7.4	**6.3**	2.6	6.4	**4.4**	1.0	2.7	**1.8**
Missouri	1.0	3.0	**2.1**	7.3	9.1	**8.2**	1.9	4.8	**3.5**	1.2	2.7	**2.0**
Montana	1.8	3.5	**2.8**	13.6	13.5	**13.5**	2.6	5.3	**4.1**	1.3	3.5	**2.4**
Nevada	2.0	3.9	**3.0**	15.6	16.7	**16.2**	2.7	5.1	**4.0**	1.7	4.3	**3.0**
New York	1.8	3.5	**2.6**	5.9	6.9	**6.4**	2.0	5.4	**3.7**	1.2	2.7	**2.0**
North Dakota	2.0	3.6	**2.8**	11.7	9.4	**10.5**	1.3	3.6	**2.5**	2.0	2.8	**2.4**
Ohio	1.8	3.2	**2.5**	9.2	10.2	**9.8**	2.5	5.9	**4.2**	1.1	3.4	**2.3**
South Carolina	2.0	4.7	**3.4**	7.2	8.8	**8.0**	2.4	6.7	**4.6**	1.2	4.3	**2.8**
South Dakota	NA[††]	NA	**NA**	8.5	12.1	**10.4**	1.4	4.8	**3.2**	1.4	3.6	**2.5**
Tennessee**	1.5	3.0	**2.2**	10.0	10.5	**10.2**	3.0	8.1	**5.6**	1.4	3.0	**2.2**
Utah	3.4	3.2	**3.3**	6.4	7.7	**7.3**	3.5	4.9	**4.3**	1.2	3.1	**2.3**
Vermont	2.4	6.0	**4.3**	8.1	12.2	**10.3**	3.4	7.0	**5.3**	NA	NA	**NA**
West Virginia	1.2	4.7	**3.1**	13.2	15.4	**14.3**	3.2	7.0	**5.3**	1.7	4.5	**3.2**
Wisconsin	1.5	4.4	**3.1**	8.6	9.9	**9.5**	2.1	4.3	**3.4**	0.9	3.2	**2.3**
Wyoming	2.3	3.5	**2.9**	12.2	13.1	**12.6**	3.3	6.3	**4.9**	1.9	3.7	**2.8**
Unweighted Data												
Connecticut	2.9	4.0	**3.7**	4.9	7.6	**6.5**	2.2	5.6	**4.1**	1.6	3.0	**2.4**
Florida	4.3	6.1	**5.2**	8.5	11.6	**10.1**	2.7	6.8	**4.9**	2.2	5.1	**3.7**
Illinois	1.4	1.9	**1.7**	5.4	8.1	**6.8**	1.7	3.4	**2.7**	0.6	2.2	**1.5**
Iowa	1.2	3.7	**2.4**	8.9	8.3	**8.6**	2.3	4.4	**3.3**	0.9	2.6	**1.7**
Kentucky	2.3	4.5	**3.5**	13.5	11.7	**12.7**	3.1	6.9	**5.1**	1.7	4.1	**3.0**
Louisiana**	0.9	6.0	**3.4**	6.8	10.9	**8.9**	3.0	8.4	**5.6**	1.1	5.0	**3.0**
Maine	2.5	5.9	**4.2**	8.2	11.8	**9.9**	4.5	7.9	**6.1**	2.2	4.6	**3.3**
Nebraska	1.3	2.5	**1.9**	7.4	8.3	**7.8**	1.8	3.5	**2.6**	1.1	2.6	**1.8**
New Hampshire	2.6	3.7	**3.1**	11.8	12.4	**12.0**	3.6	5.1	**4.3**	1.9	3.2	**2.5**
New Jersey	2.1	4.6	**3.4**	5.1	7.7	**6.3**	0.7	3.7	**2.1**	0.2	2.9	**1.5**
New Mexico	3.8	6.4	**5.1**	16.9	13.3	**15.3**	4.5	7.2	**5.9**	3.6	5.4	**4.5**

Table 25. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who used heroin,[*] methamphetamines,[†] illegal steroids,[§] and who injected illegal drugs,[¶] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Lifetime heroin use			Lifetime methamphetamine use			Lifetime illegal steroid use			Lifetime injecting illegal drug use		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Boston	0.5	2.3	**1.4**	2.4	3.6	**3.1**	1.1	3.7	**2.5**	0.4	0.8	**0.6**
Chicago	1.0	4.8	**3.1**	2.1	5.8	**4.2**	1.4	5.0	**3.4**	0.6	4.2	**2.5**
Dallas	1.7	2.0	**1.8**	4.6	6.2	**5.4**	2.4	4.0	**3.2**	0.8	1.4	**1.1**
Detroit	2.5	4.7	**3.6**	2.2	5.2	**3.8**	3.1	5.0	**4.1**	1.2	3.6	**2.5**
District of Columbia	1.1	1.9	**1.5**	1.5	2.3	**1.9**	1.1	1.6	**1.4**	0.8	1.5	**1.1**
Ft. Lauderdale	3.3	2.9	**3.1**	6.1	5.8	**5.9**	2.3	3.5	**2.9**	1.4	2.2	**1.8**
Houston	1.2	2.7	**2.0**	3.0	4.4	**4.1**	2.7	3.6	**3.2**	1.0	1.8	**1.4**
Miami	2.3	4.7	**3.7**	4.4	6.6	**5.6**	2.2	5.8	**4.2**	1.2	3.9	**2.7**
New Orleans	2.3	6.0	**4.0**	2.7	6.5	**4.5**	2.9	6.1	**4.4**	1.5	5.0	**3.1**
New York City	0.7	1.3	**1.0**	3.2	2.6	**2.9**	1.5	4.0	**2.7**	0.4	1.3	**0.8**
Palm Beach	2.9	7.4	**5.3**	7.3	13.2	**10.3**	3.0	8.4	**5.8**	1.3	6.8	**4.1**
Philadelphia	1.8	3.0	**2.4**	4.8	5.3	**5.1**	4.0	3.7	**3.8**	1.0	2.3	**1.6**
San Diego	1.7	3.5	**2.6**	9.7	8.7	**9.2**	3.1	3.6	**3.4**	0.8	2.1	**1.5**
Seattle	3.1	2.1	**2.8**	6.9	6.0	**6.7**	NA	NA	**NA**	0.7	1.6	**1.4**
Unweighted Data												
San Bernardino	1.4	4.7	**2.8**	9.3	11.8	**10.5**	2.3	7.6	**4.7**	0.9	2.8	**1.8**
San Francisco	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	1.2	3.2	**2.2**	0.5	1.2	**0.9**

[*] Ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White").

[†] Ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice").

[§] Ever used illegal steroids.

[¶] Ever injected illegal drugs. Students were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered one or more times to any of the following questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?" "During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?" "During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?" Or, "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

[**] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[††] Not available.

Table 26. Percentage of high school students who initiated drug-related behaviors before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years			Drank alcohol before age 13 years*			Tried marijuana before age 13 years		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity									
White[†]	22.6 (±3.0)[§]	29.5 (±3.1)	26.2 (±2.3)	25.2 (±2.5)	34.1 (±3.8)	29.9 (±2.8)	6.8 (±1.7)	11.9 (±2.1)	9.4 (±1.4)
Black[†]	12.9 (±3.9)	16.1 (±3.5)	14.4 (±2.9)	26.5 (±5.9)	44.3 (±9.6)	35.2 (±6.6)	7.7 (±3.2)	22.2 (±11.4)	14.8 (±6.4)
Hispanic	21.0 (±3.6)	29.5 (±3.9)	25.1 (±2.5)	30.7 (±3.3)	39.7 (±4.6)	35.1 (±2.8)	8.9 (±2.5)	19.1 (±4.1)	13.9 (±2.6)
Grade									
9	22.8 (±4.7)	31.1 (±6.0)	27.0 (±3.8)	37.7 (±4.0)	42.8 (±7.0)	40.4 (±4.2)	8.9 (±3.3)	16.4 (±2.9)	12.7 (±2.5)
10	27.6 (±4.2)	29.5 (±5.2)	28.5 (±3.6)	30.9 (±4.1)	40.3 (±5.4)	35.6 (±4.0)	10.2 (±2.4)	15.2 (±5.3)	12.6 (±3.1)
11	20.1 (±4.1)	22.2 (±4.0)	21.1 (±2.9)	20.0 (±2.7)	32.2 (±4.5)	26.2 (±3.1)	6.0 (±1.9)	12.9 (±4.5)	9.5 (±2.8)
12	16.7 (±4.2)	24.8 (±5.4)	20.7 (±3.7)	16.0 (±3.6)	32.3 (±7.2)	24.3 (±4.5)	6.0 (±2.5)	13.1 (±5.5)	9.5 (±3.4)
Total	22.1 (±2.2)	27.3 (±2.4)	24.7 (±1.9)	26.8 (±2.1)	37.4 (±3.7)	32.2 (±2.4)	8.0 (±1.6)	14.5 (±2.7)	11.3 (±1.8)

[*] More than a few sips.
[†] Non-Hispanic.
[§] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 27. Percentage of high school students who initiated drug-related behaviors before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years			Drank alcohol before age 13 years[*]			Tried marijuana before age 13 years		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS									
Weighted Data									
Alabama	21.3	33.7	**27.7**	22.9	37.8	**30.7**	5.5	14.0	**9.8**
Alaska[†]	31.9	33.0	**33.0**	29.7	37.1	**34.0**	14.6	18.7	**17.0**
Arkansas	28.8	31.1	**30.0**	28.8	37.8	**33.4**	7.7	16.4	**12.1**
Delaware	26.4	27.3	**26.9**	27.6	35.6	**31.8**	10.4	14.7	**12.7**
Hawaii	26.6	27.5	**27.1**	29.2	38.1	**33.6**	11.1	18.8	**14.8**
Massachusetts	21.7	25.1	**23.4**	25.0	33.7	**29.5**	8.9	15.8	**12.5**
Michigan	23.3	30.2	**26.7**	28.1	36.4	**32.2**	8.6	16.1	**12.3**
Mississippi	20.4	31.1	**25.8**	25.8	42.3	**33.9**	4.5	12.2	**8.3**
Missouri	21.4	28.7	**25.2**	27.4	39.3	**33.5**	10.0	16.9	**13.6**
Montana	20.8	28.2	**24.7**	26.4	39.6	**33.4**	8.5	14.8	**11.8**
Nevada	24.2	29.1	**26.9**	32.0	42.5	**37.5**	13.5	18.1	**15.9**
New York	20.9	23.4	**22.2**	27.0	35.8	**31.5**	5.1	10.6	**7.9**
North Dakota	18.4	25.5	**22.0**	22.1	35.4	**28.9**	4.5	8.3	**6.5**
Ohio	24.6	30.7	**27.7**	24.5	36.1	**30.4**	7.3	12.9	**10.2**
South Carolina	22.7	31.8	**27.2**	27.3	40.1	**33.6**	7.9	15.6	**11.7**
South Dakota	24.9	29.5	**27.2**	26.4	33.3	**30.0**	6.8	8.7	**7.7**
Tennessee[†]	23.9	34.8	**29.5**	22.0	33.4	**27.7**	6.5	16.1	**11.4**
Utah	12.7	13.7	**13.1**	15.8	17.8	**17.0**	4.9	7.6	**6.4**
Vermont	22.7	30.2	**26.6**	20.4	32.9	**26.9**	10.1	18.5	**14.4**
West Virginia	27.9	39.1	**33.7**	26.6	37.7	**32.5**	9.5	17.1	**13.5**
Wisconsin	25.4	33.4	**29.5**	23.8	36.5	**30.3**	9.4	11.8	**10.7**
Wyoming	19.9	31.7	**25.9**	28.5	43.6	**36.3**	7.3	13.7	**10.6**
Unweighted Data									
Connecticut	19.4	28.0	**23.9**	24.5	33.2	**29.0**	9.2	17.3	**13.6**
Florida	21.2	27.8	**24.5**	28.8	36.9	**33.0**	7.7	15.7	**11.8**
Illinois	18.1	21.7	**19.9**	22.5	31.5	**27.1**	4.8	9.4	**7.2**
Iowa	21.4	27.0	**24.2**	23.7	44.6	**33.9**	3.6	8.0	**5.7**
Kentucky	29.8	34.6	**32.2**	27.5	34.0	**30.7**	8.9	12.5	**10.8**
Louisiana[†]	23.1	32.2	**27.6**	30.0	43.8	**36.7**	7.0	13.0	**9.9**
Maine	24.8	32.9	**28.6**	22.7	37.8	**29.7**	8.7	17.6	**12.9**
Nebraska	14.4	23.3	**18.6**	20.2	33.2	**26.4**	3.4	6.8	**5.0**
New Hampshire	25.3	27.3	**26.2**	25.3	35.0	**30.0**	9.4	14.9	**12.0**
New Jersey	20.1	24.4	**22.1**	23.6	32.2	**27.7**	3.7	7.9	**5.8**
New Mexico	27.0	34.4	**30.5**	36.6	43.8	**40.2**	16.4	23.0	**19.6**

Table 27. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who initiated drug-related behaviors before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

Site	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years			Drank alcohol before age 13 years*			Tried marijuana before age 13 years		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS									
Weighted Data									
Boston	16.7	17.3	**17.0**	24.1	35.1	**29.7**	4.9	14.1	**9.4**
Chicago	16.1	26.0	**20.9**	26.2	33.4	**29.9**	6.6	20.1	**13.2**
Dallas	14.9	24.5	**19.8**	30.1	39.9	**34.9**	6.9	16.9	**11.9**
Detroit	15.5	23.2	**19.3**	26.4	39.1	**32.3**	10.4	19.0	**14.5**
District of Columbia	14.7	21.6	**18.0**	24.8	31.4	**27.9**	8.3	16.8	**12.3**
Ft. Lauderdale	18.5	18.2	**18.4**	27.3	34.3	**30.8**	7.7	12.0	**9.8**
Houston	13.5	27.3	**20.9**	27.2	36.5	**32.1**	7.1	14.3	**11.0**
Miami	12.8	20.2	**16.5**	32.1	41.1	**36.6**	5.4	12.8	**9.2**
New Orleans	14.8	19.3	**16.9**	27.6	32.1	**29.7**	6.8	16.0	**11.1**
New York City	16.8	16.8	**16.8**	26.7	35.5	**31.0**	5.2	8.0	**6.5**
Palm Beach	17.5	28.4	**23.0**	25.4	42.0	**33.9**	6.4	19.1	**12.9**
Philadelphia	20.4	23.0	**22.0**	29.8	35.2	**32.7**	9.0	16.1	**12.7**
San Diego	16.2	20.6	**18.3**	27.4	37.5	**32.3**	9.8	14.6	**12.1**
Seattle	20.9	20.0	**20.8**	24.0	29.7	**27.1**	10.5	15.3	**13.4**
Unweighted Data									
San Bernardino	14.0	25.4	**19.0**	25.8	41.3	**32.7**	7.6	19.4	**12.8**
San Francisco	12.8	17.8	**15.2**	21.7	29.9	**25.4**	7.7	8.7	**8.3**

* More than a few sips.

† Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

Table 28. Percentage of high school students who engaged in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Cigarette use on school property*			Smokeless tobacco use on school property†			Alcohol use on school property§			Marijuana use on school property¶			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White††	14.7	16.5	**15.6**	0.1	11.4	**5.9**	3.4	6.1	**4.8**	3.6	9.2	**6.5**	24.1	33.2	**28.8**
	(±2.5)§§	(±2.9)	**(±2.4)**	(±0.1)	(±5.3)	**(±2.8)**	(±0.8)	(±1.7)	**(±1.1)**	(±0.9)	(±3.0)	**(±1.7)**	(±3.3)	(±4.0)	**(±2.9)**
Black††	5.8	7.7	**6.7**	0.1	0.9	**0.5**	2.6	6.2	**4.3**	4.9	9.8	**7.2**	20.9	30.1	**25.3**
	(±4.2)	(±2.7)	**(±3.2)**	(±0.2)	(±0.7)	**(±0.4)**	(±1.4)	(±1.9)	**(±1.0)**	(±1.8)	(±3.2)	**(±2.2)**	(±5.6)	(±3.8)	**(±4.0)**
Hispanic	10.6	15.3	**12.9**	1.5	3.5	**2.5**	6.7	7.3	**7.0**	6.9	14.7	**10.7**	29.5	44.4	**36.9**
	(±2.5)	(±3.9)	**(±2.6)**	(±1.5)	(±2.4)	**(±1.4)**	(±1.9)	(±2.4)	**(±1.6)**	(±2.2)	(±3.4)	**(±2.4)**	(±3.4)	(±5.5)	**(±3.7)**
Grade															
9	11.7	11.9	**11.8**	0.3	6.6	**3.5**	4.5	4.1	**4.4**	4.4	8.7	**6.6**	23.5	31.6	**27.6**
	(±2.4)	(±3.4)	**(±1.9)**	(±0.3)	(±4.6)	**(±2.4)**	(±1.5)	(±1.7)	**(±1.1)**	(±1.6)	(±3.2)	**(±2.0)**	(±5.8)	(±4.5)	**(±5.0)**
10	15.4	14.4	**14.9**	0.3	8.1	**4.2**	4.1	6.0	**5.0**	3.8	11.4	**7.6**	26.9	37.5	**32.1**
	(±4.0)	(±4.3)	**(±3.7)**	(±0.3)	(±3.8)	**(±2.0)**	(±1.1)	(±2.1)	**(±1.3)**	(±1.7)	(±4.0)	**(±2.1)**	(±4.3)	(±5.6)	**(±3.9)**
11	13.7	14.8	**14.2**	0.2	7.8	**4.0**	2.9	6.5	**4.7**	4.9	9.2	**7.0**	28.4	33.9	**31.1**
	(±3.1)	(±4.1)	**(±2.2)**	(±0.2)	(±2.9)	**(±1.5)**	(±1.1)	(±1.6)	**(±1.0)**	(±1.8)	(±2.5)	**(±1.5)**	(±4.7)	(±6.8)	**(±4.2)**
12	11.7	18.2	**14.9**	0.2	9.5	**4.9**	2.4	7.6	**5.0**	4.2	10.4	**7.3**	24.4	36.7	**30.5**
	(±5.0)	(±5.2)	**(±4.6)**	(±0.3)	(±5.8)	**(±3.0)**	(±1.3)	(±2.9)	**(±1.7)**	(±2.0)	(±3.8)	**(±2.3)**	(±4.1)	(±4.6)	**(±2.3)**
Total	**13.2**	**14.8**	**14.0**	**0.3**	**8.1**	4.2	**3.6**	**6.1**	4.9	**4.4**	**10.1**	7.2	**25.7**	**34.7**	30.2
	(±2.0)	**(±2.0)**	**(±1.9)**	**(±0.2)**	**(±3.5)**	(±1.8)	**(±0.7)**	**(±1.1)**	(±0.7)	**(±0.8)**	**(±2.6)**	(±1.4)	**(±2.4)**	**(±3.3)**	(±2.4)

[*] Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[†] Used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[§] Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[¶] Used marijuana ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
[**] During the 12 months preceding the survey.
[††] Non-Hispanic.
[§§] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 29. Percentage of high school students who engaged in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Cigarette use on school property[*]			Smokeless tobacco use on school property[†]			Alcohol use on school property[§]			Marijuana use on school property[¶]			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property[**]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Alabama	7.1	13.1	**10.1**	0.5	14.1	**7.5**	3.1	6.6	**4.9**	1.3	6.9	**4.1**	20.5	34.2	**27.5**
Alaska[††]	13.5	11.9	**13.2**	4.9	14.1	**9.9**	4.4	7.9	**6.3**	6.6	10.5	**9.0**	24.9	31.8	**29.0**
Arkansas	10.7	16.8	**13.8**	0.4	12.0	**6.3**	4.5	8.0	**6.2**	2.7	8.9	**5.8**	15.8	25.7	**20.8**
Delaware	16.2	14.3	**15.3**	0.5	2.8	**1.6**	2.8	5.7	**4.3**	3.8	9.1	**6.5**	23.7	34.3	**29.1**
Hawaii	11.6	11.9	**12.0**	0.4	3.0	**1.6**	7.1	8.3	**7.7**	6.6	12.1	**9.3**	30.9	42.1	**36.3**
Massachusetts	15.8	15.3	**15.6**	0.8	4.5	**2.7**	4.7	7.2	**6.1**	6.6	11.3	**9.0**	30.7	40.2	**35.6**
Michigan	11.5	14.2	**12.8**	0.8	7.0	**3.9**	4.6	7.0	**5.8**	3.4	8.7	**6.0**	28.0	39.5	**33.7**
Mississippi	6.7	12.4	**9.5**	0.3	9.2	**4.6**	3.7	6.0	**4.9**	1.7	6.4	**4.1**	14.4	23.9	**19.0**
Missouri	8.3	14.2	**11.3**	0.5	7.6	**4.3**	2.9	5.8	**4.5**	3.6	6.6	**5.2**	15.9	23.3	**19.7**
Montana	12.5	15.4	**14.0**	1.9	17.1	**9.7**	5.9	8.5	**7.2**	6.1	8.7	**7.5**	25.1	34.5	**30.0**
Nevada	15.8	18.3	**17.1**	1.3	9.3	**5.5**	6.3	7.7	**7.1**	7.9	9.3	**8.8**	27.5	33.6	**30.9**
New York	16.3	14.4	**15.4**	0.5	4.0	**2.3**	5.0	6.8	**5.9**	4.9	8.9	**7.0**	21.4	30.0	**25.7**
North Dakota	11.8	15.2	**13.5**	1.1	12.7	**7.0**	4.2	6.7	**5.5**	4.2	6.7	**5.5**	21.0	26.8	**24.0**
Ohio	12.6	15.8	**14.2**	1.3	8.8	**5.1**	3.4	6.6	**5.0**	3.0	7.2	**5.1**	25.3	35.6	**30.5**
South Carolina	10.6	15.5	**13.1**	0.6	7.2	**3.9**	3.9	7.1	**5.4**	2.8	7.5	**5.1**	22.1	36.2	**29.1**
South Dakota	17.5	19.5	**18.5**	2.4	14.1	**8.3**	4.0	7.8	**5.9**	2.4	7.2	**4.8**	22.7	29.7	**26.3**
Tennessee[††]	11.8	15.2	**13.6**	1.1	16.5	**9.0**	2.3	6.0	**4.1**	2.6	6.2	**4.4**	18.8	30.5	**24.8**
Utah	6.1	6.1	**6.3**	0.5	2.5	**1.5**	3.2	3.2	**3.4**	2.4	4.4	**3.5**	22.6	24.7	**23.7**
Vermont	11.6	16.1	**13.9**	NA[§§]	NA	**NA**	3.0	7.0	**5.2**	5.6	15.2	**10.6**	23.3	37.6	**30.7**
West Virginia	18.9	19.4	**19.2**	0.7	17.5	**9.4**	5.9	8.7	**7.3**	5.2	9.1	**7.2**	23.1	32.4	**27.8**
Wisconsin	16.2	16.6	**16.5**	NA	NA	**NA**	2.7	5.8	**4.3**	4.8	7.2	**6.1**	25.4	32.3	**28.8**
Wyoming	14.8	16.9	**15.9**	1.4	19.3	**10.7**	4.3	8.5	**6.5**	3.2	6.1	**4.7**	18.6	21.8	**20.3**
Unweighted Data															
Connecticut	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	5.0	9.0	**7.3**	6.8	12.3	**9.7**	28.5	39.2	**33.9**
Florida	9.6	10.5	**10.2**	0.5	6.0	**3.4**	4.5	7.1	**5.8**	4.0	9.9	**7.0**	23.2	34.1	**28.8**
Illinois	10.2	10.8	**10.5**	0.3	5.3	**2.8**	1.7	4.4	**3.1**	3.2	7.7	**5.5**	21.2	31.9	**26.6**
Iowa	9.1	11.3	**10.2**	0.7	6.7	**3.6**	2.5	6.1	**4.3**	1.8	6.9	**4.3**	21.7	28.0	**24.8**
Kentucky	20.6	21.9	**21.3**	1.3	18.4	**9.6**	4.3	7.5	**5.9**	3.1	7.6	**5.4**	22.8	32.0	**27.3**
Louisiana[††]	7.0	13.1	**9.9**	0.2	9.1	**4.5**	4.1	7.2	**5.7**	1.2	5.4	**3.4**	23.8	33.1	**28.5**
Maine	9.2	12.4	**10.7**	0.7	5.0	**2.8**	2.9	9.8	**6.3**	5.5	12.2	**8.7**	29.3	42.5	**35.7**
Nebraska	9.0	14.0	**11.4**	0.8	11.0	**5.7**	3.0	5.0	**4.0**	1.8	4.8	**3.3**	13.1	21.6	**17.2**
New Hampshire	14.9	14.0	**14.5**	0.8	4.0	**2.4**	3.1	5.8	**4.4**	3.9	7.8	**5.8**	25.9	35.7	**30.5**
New Jersey	15.0	15.9	**15.6**	0.0	5.4	**2.7**	1.6	5.8	**3.7**	3.2	7.2	**5.1**	22.2	32.2	**26.9**
New Mexico	15.3	16.1	**15.8**	1.3	14.6	**7.7**	9.2	12.3	**10.8**	9.1	11.9	**10.5**	37.9	42.3	**40.0**

Table 29. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who engaged in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

Site	Cigarette use on school property[*]			Smokeless tobacco use on school property[†]			Alcohol use on school property[§]			Marijuana use on school property[¶]			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property[**]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Boston	9.7	9.4	**9.6**	0.2	1.0	**0.6**	4.0	8.7	**6.3**	3.5	11.7	**7.5**	23.3	37.1	**30.2**
Chicago	12.1	17.6	**14.8**	0.5	3.0	**1.8**	6.5	11.0	**8.7**	7.4	15.2	**11.2**	18.7	29.3	**23.9**
Dallas	6.2	10.6	**8.3**	0.3	1.7	**1.0**	4.9	4.8	**4.8**	3.4	10.2	**6.7**	26.5	40.0	**33.2**
Detroit	5.8	10.7	**8.0**	0.9	3.5	**2.3**	4.9	7.7	**6.2**	4.9	10.8	**7.6**	27.8	38.1	**32.6**
District of Columbia	8.4	13.1	**10.6**	0.4	1.0	**0.7**	3.5	9.0	**6.1**	6.4	13.1	**9.6**	19.0	30.7	**24.6**
Ft. Lauderdale	9.7	7.2	**8.5**	0.8	2.7	**1.7**	2.8	4.0	**3.4**	4.2	5.7	**4.9**	21.2	28.9	**25.0**
Houston	5.5	9.7	**7.8**	0.5	2.0	**1.5**	6.1	5.7	**5.9**	3.5	6.1	**4.9**	21.0	31.5	**26.5**
Miami	6.9	11.0	**9.1**	1.0	3.2	**2.2**	4.9	7.5	**6.3**	2.8	10.4	**6.7**	23.8	35.3	**29.4**
New Orleans	4.7	10.3	**7.3**	1.2	3.8	**2.4**	2.8	6.5	**4.5**	5.8	10.4	**7.9**	16.7	22.8	**19.5**
New York City	15.9	13.0	**14.4**	0.1	1.3	**0.7**	4.3	5.3	**4.8**	4.4	7.7	**6.1**	18.6	23.3	**20.9**
Palm Beach	7.0	13.5	**10.3**	0.5	5.4	**3.0**	4.6	9.8	**7.3**	3.5	12.5	**8.0**	21.6	42.2	**32.1**
Philadelphia	13.3	13.2	**13.6**	0.5	1.2	**1.0**	3.5	3.5	**3.6**	5.1	10.5	**7.8**	23.4	38.4	**31.1**
San Diego	6.5	7.8	**7.1**	0.4	1.7	**1.1**	9.0	9.8	**9.4**	4.9	9.2	**7.0**	35.6	45.8	**40.6**
Seattle	17.2	15.4	**16.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	33.5	45.3	**39.7**
Unweighted Data															
San Bernardino	3.9	6.1	**4.9**	0.5	2.5	**1.3**	10.2	12.5	**11.2**	3.2	10.5	**6.5**	31.0	42.1	**35.9**
San Francisco	8.1	9.6	**8.9**	NA	NA	**NA**	5.0	5.0	**5.0**	4.6	7.2	**5.9**	32.9	40.5	**36.5**

[*] Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[†] Used chewing tobacco or snuff on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[§] Drank alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
[¶] Used marijuana ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey.
[**] During the 12 months preceding the survey.
[††] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.
[§§] Not available.

Table 30. Percentage of high school students who engaged in sexual behaviors, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active[*]			Currently abstinent[†]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White[§]	44.8	45.4	**45.1**	3.5	7.5	**5.5**	12.7	12.1	**12.4**	34.7	31.3	**33.0**	22.4	31.3	**27.0**
	(±4.5)[¶]	(±4.6)	**(±4.2)**	(±0.7)	(±1.1)	**(±0.8)**	(±2.4)	(±2.9)	**(±2.2)**	(±4.6)	(±4.2)	**(±3.5)**	(±4.0)	(±4.9)	**(±2.5)**
Black[§]	66.9	75.7	**71.2**	11.4	29.9	**20.5**	21.3	48.1	**34.4**	50.3	55.8	**53.0**	24.9	25.8	**25.3**
	(±11.3)	(±6.5)	**(±8.2)**	(±5.4)	(±5.9)	**(±4.8)**	(±8.8)	(±12.8)	**(±10.4)**	(±9.1)	(±10.1)	**(±9.0)**	(±5.0)	(±9.6)	**(±5.9)**
Hispanic	45.5	62.9	**54.1**	4.4	14.2	**9.2**	10.5	23.0	**16.6**	34.0	38.5	**36.3**	25.3	38.4	**32.7**
	(±6.2)	(±5.5)	**(±5.0)**	(±1.5)	(±2.6)	**(±1.5)**	(±3.7)	(±6.4)	**(±4.5)**	(±4.7)	(±6.2)	**(±4.4)**	(±4.2)	(±7.4)	**(±5.0)**
Grade															
9	32.5	44.5	**38.6**	5.5	17.7	**11.7**	7.9	15.6	**11.8**	24.0	29.1	**26.6**	26.7	34.7	**31.3**
	(±7.6)	(±6.1)	**(±6.2)**	(±1.7)	(±3.1)	**(±1.8)**	(±2.3)	(±3.4)	**(±2.4)**	(±7.2)	(±5.2)	**(±5.8)**	(±7.2)	(±6.8)	**(±6.1)**
10	42.6	51.1	**46.8**	5.1	13.9	**9.4**	10.1	21.4	**15.6**	32.0	33.9	**33.0**	24.8	33.1	**29.2**
	(±5.0)	(±7.6)	**(±5.8)**	(±2.5)	(±3.9)	**(±3.0)**	(±2.7)	(±8.1)	**(±5.1)**	(±4.9)	(±7.9)	**(±5.2)**	(±4.8)	(±7.9)	**(±4.0)**
11	53.8	51.4	**52.5**	4.5	7.8	**6.2**	15.1	19.4	**17.3**	39.5	35.4	**37.5**	26.5	30.9	**28.6**
	(±4.5)	(±5.8)	**(±4.3)**	(±2.4)	(±2.1)	**(±1.6)**	(±4.7)	(±5.5)	**(±4.3)**	(±3.8)	(±5.2)	**(±3.7)**	(±3.8)	(±5.0)	**(±3.5)**
12	65.8	63.9	**64.9**	2.1	7.6	**4.8**	20.6	20.6	**20.6**	53.0	48.1	**50.6**	19.5	24.6	**22.0**
	(±7.6)	(±6.3)	**(±5.0)**	(±1.6)	(±2.3)	**(±1.2)**	(±5.4)	(±3.9)	**(±3.0)**	(±8.6)	(±5.7)	**(±5.2)**	(±5.6)	(±4.1)	**(±3.8)**
Total	**47.7**	**52.2**	**49.9**	**4.4**	**12.2**	**8.3**	**13.1**	**19.3**	**16.2**	**36.3**	**36.2**	**36.3**	**23.9**	**30.5**	**27.3**
	(±4.2)	**(±4.5)**	**(±4.0)**	**(±1.1)**	**(±1.9)**	**(±1.3)**	**(±2.3)**	**(±3.8)**	**(±2.8)**	**(±4.2)**	**(±4.1)**	**(±3.7)**	**(±3.0)**	**(±3.5)**	**(±2.4)**

[*] Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

[†] Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, no sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

[§] Non-Hispanic.

[¶] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 31. Percentage of high school students who engaged in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active[*]			Currently abstinent[†]		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Alabama	NA[§]	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Alaska[¶]	43.8	42.2	**43.3**	5.0	8.6	**7.0**	14.6	13.2	**14.1**	29.3	24.0	**26.9**	33.2	42.8	**37.8**
Arkansas	56.6	55.3	**55.9**	7.6	15.0	**11.4**	18.8	24.0	**21.5**	41.3	39.0	**40.1**	27.2	29.2	**28.1**
Delaware	50.9	58.2	**54.6**	6.6	13.7	**10.2**	16.8	23.3	**20.3**	38.6	41.3	**40.0**	24.1	29.2	**26.9**
Hawaii	40.1	41.7	**41.0**	5.1	8.6	**6.8**	10.6	13.8	**12.2**	30.0	26.3	**28.5**	25.2	36.7	**30.4**
Massachusetts	41.8	46.4	**44.1**	3.0	9.0	**6.0**	9.7	14.7	**12.2**	32.0	31.7	**32.0**	24.0	32.0	**28.1**
Michigan	44.2	45.1	**44.6**	4.2	9.5	**6.9**	12.3	15.2	**13.7**	31.4	31.4	**31.4**	28.8	30.7	**29.7**
Mississippi	58.5	62.3	**60.3**	7.6	24.8	**16.0**	18.6	33.3	**25.7**	45.8	43.5	**44.8**	21.6	30.0	**25.7**
Missouri	56.1	57.4	**56.8**	5.0	14.0	**9.5**	15.3	23.4	**19.5**	42.9	40.2	**41.6**	23.3	30.0	**26.6**
Montana	41.0	43.7	**42.5**	3.4	7.0	**5.3**	10.9	13.0	**12.1**	29.4	29.1	**29.2**	28.4	33.6	**31.3**
Nevada	48.5	54.0	**51.3**	3.1	10.4	**6.8**	12.9	22.7	**17.9**	37.5	36.6	**37.1**	22.5	32.2	**27.5**
New York	39.0	45.8	**42.4**	2.6	9.7	**6.1**	8.2	15.8	**12.0**	29.4	30.1	**29.7**	24.5	34.7	**29.9**
North Dakota	NA	NA	**NA**	3.2	4.7	**3.9**	11.8	11.0	**11.4**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Ohio	45.2	48.7	**46.9**	2.3	8.5	**5.4**	15.1	16.4	**15.7**	32.9	34.2	**33.6**	27.1	30.0	**28.5**
South Carolina	56.2	60.2	**58.1**	7.4	21.3	**14.1**	16.8	28.0	**22.2**	39.4	39.9	**39.7**	29.7	33.6	**31.7**
South Dakota	44.0	44.0	**44.0**	3.5	5.7	**4.6**	12.5	12.7	**12.6**	33.5	30.4	**32.0**	23.5	30.8	**27.2**
Tennessee[¶]	52.3	52.3	**52.4**	4.6	12.9	**8.9**	16.7	21.8	**19.3**	41.7	37.9	**39.7**	20.0	27.0	**23.7**
Utah	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Vermont	NA	NA	**NA**	3.9	9.6	**6.9**	11.1	15.7	**13.5**	31.4	30.6	**31.1**	NA	NA	**NA**
West Virginia	51.3	57.9	**54.8**	5.5	12.1	**8.9**	15.5	21.6	**18.6**	38.6	42.0	**40.4**	24.8	27.4	**26.2**
Wisconsin	41.7	41.1	**41.5**	3.7	4.8	**4.3**	9.7	10.7	**10.3**	31.9	28.8	**30.5**	23.5	29.5	**26.4**
Wyoming	47.8	47.8	**47.9**	3.4	8.9	**6.2**	15.2	16.8	**16.1**	36.0	32.7	**34.5**	24.7	31.5	**28.0**
Unweighted Data															
Connecticut	39.3	49.1	**44.3**	2.4	16.2	**9.3**	9.8	22.1	**15.9**	29.7	30.0	**30.1**	25.2	38.5	**32.0**
Florida	47.7	57.6	**52.8**	4.7	19.8	**12.4**	13.3	25.7	**19.7**	35.5	41.1	**38.5**	26.1	29.5	**27.9**
Illinois	38.1	41.7	**39.8**	2.4	7.6	**5.1**	8.1	13.7	**11.0**	26.4	28.6	**27.5**	30.5	31.4	**30.9**
Iowa	43.1	40.2	**41.8**	2.4	6.0	**4.2**	15.0	8.6	**11.8**	32.5	25.2	**29.1**	24.1	37.0	**30.0**
Kentucky	52.6	54.0	**53.2**	7.0	10.8	**8.9**	15.2	19.6	**17.4**	39.5	36.0	**37.9**	24.6	33.5	**28.7**
Louisiana[¶]	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Maine	46.8	52.2	**49.2**	4.0	10.1	**6.8**	11.3	13.4	**12.2**	35.4	33.8	**34.6**	24.7	35.4	**30.0**
Nebraska	38.2	37.9	**38.1**	2.7	3.8	**3.2**	9.4	10.3	**9.8**	27.3	24.6	**26.1**	28.4	35.0	**31.6**
New Hampshire	45.0	40.7	**42.9**	3.3	6.8	**5.0**	11.9	10.1	**10.9**	32.9	28.3	**30.7**	26.9	30.3	**28.3**
New Jersey	35.1	43.2	**39.0**	2.9	8.9	**5.7**	6.8	12.7	**9.7**	25.7	28.5	**27.0**	27.0	33.5	**30.5**
New Mexico	43.2	47.8	**45.3**	4.0	11.2	**7.3**	14.0	19.6	**16.6**	30.6	31.9	**31.2**	28.2	32.4	**30.2**

Table 31. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who engaged in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13			Four or more sex partners during lifetime			Currently sexually active*			Currently abstinent†		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Boston	44.4	62.8	**53.3**	5.3	22.9	**13.7**	11.4	34.4	**22.4**	32.1	42.2	**37.1**	28.7	32.8	**30.8**
Chicago	47.7	68.6	**57.6**	6.5	30.9	**18.3**	10.6	41.0	**25.1**	34.7	49.9	**42.0**	27.2	27.1	**26.9**
Dallas	50.8	67.2	**58.9**	5.3	22.4	**13.6**	13.3	30.3	**21.6**	36.4	44.9	**40.7**	27.8	33.1	**30.6**
Detroit	55.1	66.2	**60.3**	9.0	27.2	**17.4**	14.0	35.9	**24.0**	39.6	47.7	**43.4**	28.1	28.1	**28.0**
District of Columbia	59.9	70.2	**64.8**	9.4	32.4	**20.3**	19.7	40.6	**29.5**	46.6	48.9	**47.8**	21.9	29.5	**25.7**
Ft. Lauderdale	46.9	53.8	**50.3**	3.9	17.7	**10.7**	10.6	24.0	**17.1**	33.5	34.2	**33.8**	28.5	36.4	**32.6**
Houston	46.6	62.6	**55.1**	5.0	19.6	**12.6**	9.1	26.4	**18.2**	32.3	39.7	**36.5**	30.8	37.0	**34.1**
Miami	42.1	54.5	**48.2**	3.9	20.4	**12.1**	9.2	27.2	**18.0**	31.6	38.6	**35.1**	24.4	29.2	**27.0**
New Orleans	50.8	69.7	**59.4**	4.6	32.6	**17.2**	11.4	39.2	**24.1**	37.1	50.1	**43.2**	26.8	27.9	**27.2**
New York City	37.2	53.2	**45.1**	2.3	15.5	**8.8**	6.6	23.9	**15.1**	27.3	33.9	**30.5**	26.5	36.3	**32.3**
Palm Beach	45.0	60.5	**52.9**	3.3	18.6	**11.2**	11.2	27.9	**19.7**	33.7	42.3	**38.2**	25.1	29.6	**27.5**
Philadelphia	50.8	60.2	**55.5**	7.3	22.1	**14.7**	11.8	32.9	**22.4**	35.9	38.7	**37.5**	29.5	35.7	**32.6**
San Diego	32.7	44.4	**38.5**	3.1	10.5	**6.8**	5.7	16.5	**11.0**	23.3	27.2	**25.3**	28.9	38.3	**34.1**
Seattle	39.7	41.4	**40.5**	2.9	6.7	**4.9**	8.1	15.2	**11.7**	29.2	29.7	**29.3**	26.1	29.3	**27.7**
Unweighted Data															
San Bernardino	37.4	47.8	**41.9**	4.1	11.3	**7.3**	7.7	18.3	**12.2**	28.6	29.1	**28.8**	23.9	39.5	**31.6**
San Francisco	26.9	26.3	**26.7**	2.3	5.1	**3.6**	5.1	9.1	**7.0**	20.6	15.4	**18.2**	23.4	41.4	**31.6**

* Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

† Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, no sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

§ Not available.

¶ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

Table 32. Percentage of high school students who used a condom during* or birth control pills before last sexual intercourse;* used alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse;* were ever pregnant or got someone pregnant; and were taught about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in school, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

	Condom use during last sexual intercourse			Birth control pill use before last sexual intercourse			Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse			Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant			Taught about HIV/AIDS in school		
Category	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White[†]	47.6	63.0	55.0	25.9	15.7	21.0	21.5	33.7	27.4	5.8	3.0	4.3	92.6	91.8	92.2
	(±6.3)[§]	(±4.9)	(±4.9)	(±4.4)	(±5.1)	(±3.7)	(±4.2)	(±6.7)	(±4.8)	(±1.5)	(±1.3)	(±0.8)	(±1.9)	(±2.3)	(±1.9)
Black[†]	64.5	75.3	70.0	11.9	3.4	7.7	9.3	26.6	18.1	14.1	12.7	13.4	88.8	84.7	86.7
	(±7.3)	(±5.2)	(±5.4)	(±4.1)	(±2.3)	(±1.9)	(±4.7)	(±10.8)	(±7.9)	(±6.6)	(±8.1)	(±7.3)	(±3.1)	(±5.3)	(±3.9)
Hispanic	43.0	66.1	55.2	10.5	5.4	7.8	14.4	30.0	22.5	6.2	6.6	6.4	84.4	83.7	84.1
	(±7.9)	(±7.0)	(±6.3)	(±6.2)	(±2.8)	(±3.0)	(±4.1)	(±7.2)	(±4.3)	(±2.1)	(±1.9)	(±1.5)	(±3.4)	(±3.4)	(±2.8)
Grade															
9	63.1	69.5	66.6	12.8	11.3	12.0	20.0	30.0	25.6	4.8	4.2	4.5	89.2	87.2	88.2
	(±8.9)	(±9.9)	(±7.7)	(±6.0)	(±7.2)	(±4.0)	(±5.5)	(±7.5)	(±5.2)	(±1.7)	(±1.9)	(±0.9)	(±2.6)	(±2.9)	(±2.4)
10	55.3	70.0	62.6	12.8	5.9	9.3	17.7	28.7	23.1	4.9	5.5	5.2	90.3	90.9	90.6
	(±10.1)	(±6.7)	(±6.1)	(±4.1)	(±3.0)	(±3.3)	(±6.2)	(±6.6)	(±4.1)	(±2.3)	(±4.1)	(±2.8)	(±2.5)	(±2.5)	(±2.3)
11	50.0	69.3	59.2	18.4	11.6	15.3	20.0	38.2	28.6	8.1	3.7	5.9	93.7	90.9	92.3
	(±5.8)	(±6.0)	(±4.6)	(±5.5)	(±5.0)	(±4.1)	(±5.1)	(±9.3)	(±5.9)	(±2.3)	(±1.6)	(±1.6)	(±1.9)	(±2.9)	(±1.6)
12	41.1	55.9	47.9	31.4	17.3	24.9	17.0	27.9	22.0	13.8	6.7	10.3	93.5	90.1	91.8
	(±6.1)	(±8.0)	(±5.5)	(±3.8)	(±8.0)	(±4.3)	(±5.6)	(±5.8)	(±3.8)	(±3.9)	(±1.9)	(±2.6)	(±1.8)	(±3.3)	(±1.8)
Total	50.7	65.5	58.0	20.4	11.8	16.2	18.5	31.2	24.8	7.6	5.0	6.3	91.5	89.6	90.6
	(±5.7)	(±4.3)	(±4.2)	(±2.7)	(±4.3)	(±2.6)	(±3.4)	(±3.9)	(±3.0)	(±1.8)	(±1.6)	(±1.5)	(±1.4)	(±1.8)	(±1.5)

* Among currently sexually active students.

[†] Non-Hispanic.

[§] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 33. Percentage of high school students who used a condom during* or birth control pills before last sexual intercourse;* used alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse;* were ever pregnant or got someone pregnant; and were taught about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in school, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

	Condom use during last sexual intercourse			Birth control pill use before last sexual intercourse			Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse			Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant			Taught about HIV/AIDS in school		
Site	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Alabama	NA[†]	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	88.8	87.4	**88.0**
Alaska[§]	50.0	62.6	**55.4**	21.2	14.6	**18.0**	26.8	38.6	**33.3**	6.2	2.7	**4.5**	89.7	87.7	**88.5**
Arkansas	51.5	67.2	**59.2**	21.5	9.3	**15.6**	16.6	33.6	**25.1**	8.6	6.2	**7.3**	86.4	81.9	**84.1**
Delaware	50.5	72.2	**62.0**	20.9	12.4	**16.8**	16.5	27.3	**22.1**	10.7	5.4	**8.0**	92.2	93.9	**92.9**
Hawaii	41.3	54.4	**47.1**	20.8	14.9	**18.1**	19.4	34.9	**26.8**	6.4	5.1	**5.7**	90.4	91.0	**90.6**
Massachusetts	52.0	62.6	**57.2**	23.7	13.8	**18.7**	22.5	37.1	**29.7**	5.3	4.7	**5.0**	93.8	92.2	**92.9**
Michigan	50.7	67.6	**58.9**	23.7	17.2	**20.4**	20.6	28.3	**24.2**	5.1	4.8	**4.9**	86.3	85.9	**86.1**
Mississippi	52.7	63.7	**58.0**	17.7	10.4	**14.4**	16.7	24.9	**20.4**	11.8	4.7	**8.4**	82.9	80.4	**81.6**
Missouri	54.4	65.7	**59.8**	26.2	14.8	**20.5**	16.8	34.9	**25.4**	7.0	5.3	**6.1**	85.2	85.4	**85.1**
Montana	55.0	58.2	**56.6**	26.9	13.8	**20.1**	28.2	40.9	**34.5**	4.5	4.3	**4.5**	93.1	89.5	**91.2**
Nevada	51.7	57.7	**55.0**	19.7	17.2	**18.3**	19.9	36.0	**28.2**	8.1	7.0	**7.5**	88.1	85.1	**86.6**
New York	58.9	67.6	**63.3**	19.1	11.0	**15.1**	19.2	31.4	**25.4**	4.9	4.2	**4.6**	90.5	91.5	**91.0**
North Dakota	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	2.7	2.8	**2.8**	92.5	90.0	**91.2**
Ohio	56.1	62.3	**59.3**	22.2	15.1	**18.6**	26.6	32.5	**29.6**	5.3	4.8	**5.1**	91.1	90.9	**91.0**
South Carolina	54.4	69.0	**61.4**	15.9	9.0	**12.5**	17.9	36.3	**26.8**	7.1	5.8	**6.5**	90.3	85.9	**88.1**
South Dakota	54.9	62.0	**58.3**	27.8	14.3	**21.5**	29.0	33.9	**31.2**	4.9	4.1	**4.5**	90.6	88.5	**89.5**
Tennessee[§]	47.7	57.6	**52.3**	19.8	11.8	**16.0**	17.0	34.4	**25.2**	8.3	3.5	**5.8**	90.5	89.5	**90.1**
Utah	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	87.1	86.9	**86.9**
Vermont	52.0	63.1	**57.7**	33.5	22.0	**27.8**	23.4	39.0	**31.3**	4.3	4.2	**4.2**	93.0	91.3	**91.9**
West Virginia	48.9	65.3	**57.3**	27.2	13.1	**19.6**	22.2	35.5	**29.2**	5.7	4.7	**5.2**	89.8	85.1	**87.4**
Wisconsin	46.3	70.1	**57.7**	27.1	22.3	**24.7**	20.2	28.2	**23.9**	6.5	3.6	**5.1**	91.7	90.9	**91.2**
Wyoming	50.4	65.0	**57.2**	27.3	13.2	**20.7**	28.5	34.9	**31.3**	5.5	4.1	**4.8**	90.4	88.7	**89.6**
Unweighted Data															
Connecticut	48.5	61.2	**54.7**	21.2	8.3	**14.9**	16.3	43.5	**29.9**	5.2	9.2	**7.2**	93.5	89.8	**91.4**
Florida	54.9	67.6	**61.8**	22.0	9.2	**14.9**	15.7	28.0	**22.8**	7.1	7.8	**7.5**	90.0	85.4	**87.6**
Illinois	57.1	70.1	**63.6**	21.5	19.5	**20.4**	16.9	27.9	**22.8**	3.5	3.2	**3.4**	93.6	92.2	**92.8**
Iowa	48.0	65.6	**55.7**	30.0	12.9	**22.6**	17.9	31.2	**23.3**	4.4	2.5	**3.5**	93.5	88.4	**91.1**
Kentucky	58.1	65.5	**61.4**	18.8	13.4	**16.3**	22.0	31.9	**26.4**	5.8	3.3	**4.7**	90.1	85.8	**87.9**
Louisiana[§]	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	85.0	80.4	**82.8**
Maine	50.3	58.5	**54.0**	40.7	24.1	**33.2**	22.6	30.5	**26.1**	NA	NA	**NA**	92.5	86.6	**89.5**
Nebraska	58.8	63.2	**60.9**	25.2	19.6	**22.7**	24.2	40.9	**31.8**	3.1	2.5	**2.8**	84.3	85.6	**84.9**
New Hampshire	49.6	62.1	**54.8**	26.5	20.5	**23.8**	17.4	26.4	**21.3**	4.5	2.4	**3.5**	90.4	91.1	**90.7**
New Jersey	62.2	67.9	**64.8**	13.3	12.2	**13.1**	21.7	25.2	**23.7**	2.1	4.3	**3.2**	93.8	92.8	**93.3**
New Mexico	42.7	61.9	**51.8**	17.8	14.4	**16.2**	30.1	30.7	**30.3**	7.6	6.0	**6.8**	90.8	86.4	**88.6**

Table 33. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who used a condom during* or birth control pills before last sexual intercourse;* used alcohol or drugs at last sexual intercourse;* were ever pregnant or got someone pregnant; and were taught about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in school, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

	Condom use during last sexual intercourse			Birth control pill use before last sexual intercourse			Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse			Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant			Taught about HIV/AIDS in school		
Site	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Boston	58.7	75.0	**67.1**	13.9	6.8	**10.0**	8.4	25.8	**17.8**	9.8	7.2	**8.5**	87.9	89.9	**88.7**
Chicago	61.0	76.1	**69.7**	6.8	4.4	**5.4**	11.8	27.0	**20.5**	9.9	8.9	**9.5**	86.1	85.5	**85.7**
Dallas	46.5	64.5	**56.1**	9.1	4.7	**6.7**	12.3	20.5	**16.5**	10.9	7.5	**9.2**	83.4	80.7	**82.2**
Detroit	63.2	69.8	**65.8**	12.8	8.2	**10.4**	12.8	18.1	**15.4**	13.0	9.4	**11.3**	82.7	80.2	**81.4**
District of Columbia	65.8	83.0	**74.2**	13.3	3.9	**9.0**	11.3	25.7	**18.3**	16.3	10.6	**13.7**	88.8	89.0	**88.9**
Ft. Lauderdale	59.2	74.2	**66.7**	12.4	8.7	**10.6**	14.4	18.9	**16.6**	6.7	4.9	**5.8**	92.9	90.0	**91.5**
Houston	58.9	72.8	**66.6**	7.6	5.5	**6.3**	11.3	20.8	**16.8**	5.4	4.8	**5.1**	83.6	79.9	**81.6**
Miami	51.3	72.1	**62.3**	10.7	4.4	**7.4**	15.2	22.9	**19.5**	7.4	7.2	**7.3**	89.1	88.4	**88.7**
New Orleans	61.5	75.5	**69.0**	10.9	6.4	**8.5**	14.0	25.9	**20.4**	13.6	10.0	**12.1**	87.2	80.0	**83.9**
New York City	59.2	72.5	**66.4**	9.7	6.8	**8.1**	9.5	20.3	**15.4**	6.6	4.7	**5.6**	89.1	89.4	**89.2**
Palm Beach	57.6	67.1	**62.6**	19.8	12.2	**15.5**	15.9	33.6	**26.1**	6.7	5.6	**6.3**	87.2	84.6	**85.9**
Philadelphia	56.6	72.5	**64.8**	11.5	8.7	**10.0**	12.0	24.4	**18.5**	9.7	7.5	**8.6**	88.1	87.5	**87.7**
San Diego	51.2	65.3	**58.5**	15.4	8.7	**11.8**	17.3	31.0	**24.5**	5.3	5.1	**5.2**	91.3	90.8	**90.9**
Seattle	52.4	56.3	**54.4**	19.9	16.2	**17.8**	23.9	29.0	**26.9**	6.2	5.5	**5.9**	90.9	89.9	**90.0**
Unweighted Data															
San Bernardino	56.1	67.7	**60.9**	8.6	8.7	**8.7**	22.9	37.6	**29.2**	7.4	3.5	**5.8**	87.9	82.0	**85.3**
San Francisco	51.5	66.0	**56.9**	11.0	NA	**9.9**	15.1	19.8	**17.2**	4.6	2.8	**3.7**	90.6	89.8	**90.2**

* Among currently sexually active students.

† Not available.

§ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

Table 34. Percentage of high school students who were at risk for becoming* or were overweight;† who thought of themselves as overweight; and who were attempting weight loss, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

	At risk for becoming overweight			Overweight			Thought they were overweight			Were attempting weight loss		
Category	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Race/Ethnicity												
White§	12.4	16.3	**14.4**	6.8	11.5	**9.2**	35.7	23.0	**29.2**	61.4	24.9	**42.6**
	(±1.3)¶	(±1.8)	**(±1.4)**	(±1.9)	(±2.7)	**(±1.9)**	(±2.9)	(±2.2)	**(±1.8)**	(±3.6)	(±4.1)	**(±2.2)**
Black§	22.6	21.5	**22.0**	12.8	11.1	**11.9**	32.3	17.1	**24.9**	48.3	23.6	**36.3**
	(±4.9)	(±6.4)	**(±5.3)**	(±4.3)	(±4.4)	**(±3.3)**	(±3.4)	(±4.4)	**(±3.5)**	(±2.5)	(±6.4)	**(±3.7)**
Hispanic	18.3	19.3	**18.8**	9.7	15.0	**12.4**	42.3	30.8	**36.7**	63.6	37.3	**50.6**
	(±4.3)	(±3.6)	**(±3.0)**	(±3.0)	(±3.5)	**(±2.2)**	(±4.1)	(±4.5)	**(±3.3)**	(±3.4)	(±5.1)	**(±3.5)**
Grade												
9	13.1	20.0	**16.7**	9.0	12.6	**10.9**	32.5	26.7	**29.6**	56.5	29.7	**42.9**
	(±3.2)	(±4.1)	**(±3.0)**	(±2.7)	(±2.3)	**(±1.7)**	(±3.9)	(±3.1)	**(±2.6)**	(±4.9)	(±3.3)	**(±3.2)**
10	13.6	18.8	**16.3**	6.9	13.8	**10.4**	36.8	23.7	**30.3**	60.2	27.5	**44.0**
	(±1.9)	(±3.8)	**(±1.8)**	(±1.7)	(±4.2)	**(±2.3)**	(±3.3)	(±3.3)	**(±2.3)**	(±4.0)	(±5.0)	**(±2.3)**
11	16.3	14.0	**15.1**	9.8	11.6	**10.7**	40.2	24.0	**32.0**	59.2	25.6	**42.2**
	(±3.6)	(±2.7)	**(±1.6)**	(±2.4)	(±3.6)	**(±2.0)**	(±2.8)	(±3.5)	**(±2.2)**	(±5.0)	(±5.1)	**(±4.1)**
12	14.8	16.8	**15.8**	5.7	9.1	**7.4**	36.8	19.6	**28.3**	62.7	19.9	**41.5**
	(±2.3)	(±3.5)	**(±2.5)**	(±2.0)	(±3.4)	**(±2.3)**	(±4.5)	(±4.2)	**(±2.8)**	(±3.7)	(±4.3)	**(±1.9)**
Total	**14.4**	**17.5**	**16.0**	**7.9**	**11.9**	**9.9**	**36.4**	**23.7**	**30.0**	**59.4**	**26.1**	**42.7**
	(±1.3)	**(±1.5)**	**(±1.0)**	**(±1.2)**	**(±2.0)**	**(±1.2)**	**(±1.2)**	**(±1.7)**	**(±0.9)**	**(±2.1)**	**(±2.7)**	**(±1.5)**

* Students who were ≥85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

† Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

§ Non-Hispanic.

¶ Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 35. Percentage of high school students who were at risk for becoming* or were overweight;[†] who thought of themselves as overweight; and who were attempting weight loss, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	At risk for becoming overweight			Overweight			Thought they were overweight			Were attempting weight loss		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Alabama	16.4	18.1	**17.3**	7.4	14.6	**11.1**	38.6	24.0	**31.3**	59.2	23.6	**41.1**
Alaska[§]	13.8	17.2	**15.6**	6.2	8.3	**7.3**	43.4	22.8	**32.7**	61.8	25.6	**42.6**
Arkansas	15.9	14.4	**15.2**	8.8	12.8	**10.9**	43.3	21.3	**32.2**	58.7	23.3	**40.7**
Delaware	14.4	18.2	**16.4**	7.0	11.1	**9.1**	36.8	22.0	**29.1**	58.8	25.2	**41.3**
Hawaii	12.6	20.4	**16.3**	7.0	11.1	**9.0**	40.2	26.0	**33.5**	63.3	28.8	**47.1**
Massachusetts	11.5	18.0	**14.9**	5.5	9.0	**7.3**	41.6	23.8	**32.6**	62.4	26.9	**44.4**
Michigan	12.9	16.5	**14.7**	7.6	12.2	**9.9**	39.1	24.4	**31.7**	62.5	26.8	**44.5**
Mississippi	16.0	18.6	**17.2**	9.9	16.6	**13.1**	35.2	24.0	**29.7**	55.8	25.4	**40.8**
Missouri	14.5	16.7	**15.6**	5.6	9.9	**7.8**	37.2	21.3	**29.2**	55.5	24.9	**39.7**
Montana	8.9	14.3	**11.7**	3.7	7.1	**5.5**	39.0	21.7	**30.2**	60.7	20.8	**40.2**
Nevada	10.0	16.1	**13.1**	4.1	8.5	**6.4**	33.9	21.2	**27.3**	60.2	23.9	**41.7**
New York	12.8	17.7	**15.3**	5.4	9.7	**7.6**	37.6	23.5	**30.5**	62.2	27.9	**45.0**
North Dakota	9.5	16.2	**13.0**	3.9	9.2	**6.7**	40.6	27.9	**34.1**	62.7	25.7	**43.8**
Ohio	11.0	16.1	**13.6**	7.9	11.2	**9.6**	40.7	23.8	**32.0**	64.1	26.4	**44.9**
South Carolina	12.8	16.4	**14.6**	9.1	12.3	**10.7**	34.4	21.2	**27.8**	53.7	25.7	**39.8**
South Dakota	8.8	16.4	**12.7**	4.8	7.9	**6.4**	42.6	24.0	**33.0**	64.7	24.3	**44.0**
Tennessee[§]	13.8	20.9	**17.5**	9.2	14.6	**11.9**	39.0	25.1	**31.9**	60.3	26.7	**43.3**
Utah	9.3	11.0	**10.2**	3.2	6.5	**4.9**	36.5	16.9	**26.5**	58.1	17.1	**37.1**
Vermont	NA[¶]	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	39.2	22.1	**30.4**	61.7	23.9	**42.3**
West Virginia	15.4	16.5	**15.9**	8.3	15.8	**12.2**	42.5	27.2	**34.7**	65.0	30.1	**47.0**
Wisconsin	11.4	17.1	**14.3**	7.9	9.8	**8.9**	42.5	24.7	**33.3**	62.0	26.4	**43.9**
Wyoming	9.8	13.8	**11.9**	2.1	8.8	**5.5**	35.9	21.6	**28.4**	60.5	21.5	**40.4**
Unweighted Data												
Connecticut	13.8	16.9	**15.4**	6.8	11.3	**9.1**	41.0	22.6	**31.8**	61.1	28.8	**45.0**
Florida	12.4	17.7	**15.2**	6.8	10.3	**8.6**	34.7	20.5	**27.4**	54.7	24.1	**39.1**
Illinois	13.4	16.2	**14.9**	6.1	10.4	**8.3**	42.9	24.6	**33.7**	64.8	24.5	**44.5**
Iowa	12.5	13.4	**12.9**	6.7	9.6	**8.1**	45.9	22.0	**34.2**	61.9	23.8	**43.3**
Kentucky	14.1	19.5	**16.7**	8.9	15.4	**12.0**	42.1	27.3	**35.2**	63.6	33.5	**49.1**
Louisiana[§]	14.2	21.9	**18.0**	11.0	12.9	**12.0**	34.6	19.6	**27.1**	57.0	25.5	**41.5**
Maine	10.3	18.3	**14.2**	6.1	11.1	**8.6**	39.9	23.5	**32.1**	63.0	27.7	**46.2**
Nebraska	9.7	14.6	**12.0**	4.6	8.4	**6.4**	41.8	22.1	**32.3**	63.3	24.1	**44.6**
New Hampshire	11.3	17.8	**14.5**	6.0	12.3	**9.1**	42.7	27.2	**35.1**	63.6	28.2	**46.3**
New Jersey	10.4	15.5	**12.8**	5.6	9.2	**7.4**	38.2	24.6	**31.7**	63.8	24.0	**45.0**
New Mexico	13.0	16.5	**14.7**	6.1	7.1	**6.6**	38.1	19.8	**29.6**	55.4	23.2	**40.2**

Table 35. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who were at risk for becoming* or were overweight;[†] who thought of themselves as overweight; and who were attempting weight loss, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

Site	At risk for becoming overweight			Overweight			Thought they were overweight			Were attempting weight loss		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Boston	17.0	16.0	**16.5**	9.9	12.3	**11.1**	34.7	21.0	**28.0**	52.1	26.6	**39.6**
Chicago	20.2	18.1	**19.2**	9.9	13.6	**11.8**	28.9	21.3	**25.3**	46.9	27.7	**37.8**
Dallas	18.8	22.4	**20.6**	9.7	16.6	**13.1**	36.3	23.0	**29.7**	55.9	32.5	**44.4**
Detroit	22.9	19.0	**21.0**	13.7	14.9	**14.3**	31.7	20.8	**26.4**	48.3	29.3	**39.2**
District of Columbia	20.2	16.0	**18.2**	11.8	12.7	**12.3**	30.6	19.2	**25.2**	47.2	24.1	**36.1**
Ft. Lauderdale	11.3	16.8	**14.1**	6.2	9.3	**7.8**	31.9	21.1	**26.6**	52.8	25.6	**39.4**
Houston	18.5	18.1	**18.3**	12.1	12.3	**12.2**	38.3	18.5	**28.0**	56.6	26.6	**40.8**
Miami	15.1	19.9	**17.5**	7.6	11.0	**9.3**	31.9	21.8	**27.0**	54.2	26.3	**40.4**
New Orleans	18.6	16.7	**17.7**	12.8	13.3	**13.1**	24.9	15.2	**20.3**	45.5	22.0	**34.6**
New York City	13.4	18.7	**16.0**	5.6	10.7	**8.1**	34.2	21.8	**28.0**	53.7	26.2	**40.1**
Palm Beach	10.7	17.5	**14.2**	7.0	7.4	**7.2**	33.0	18.6	**25.7**	56.0	21.9	**38.7**
Philadelphia	16.0	18.0	**17.0**	10.4	8.5	**9.4**	30.7	20.5	**25.5**	52.1	26.4	**39.2**
San Diego	11.1	15.9	**13.6**	4.8	8.2	**6.5**	36.1	23.1	**29.9**	58.9	27.6	**43.3**
Seattle	10.3	13.6	**12.0**	5.3	7.9	**6.6**	37.7	20.2	**29.3**	54.6	22.0	**38.3**
Unweighted Data												
San Bernardino	14.4	15.5	**14.9**	12.1	12.6	**12.4**	40.2	22.9	**32.5**	60.9	27.8	**46.1**
San Francisco	9.6	14.7	**12.0**	5.8	8.7	**7.1**	42.5	25.9	**34.9**	58.0	27.1	**43.7**

* Students who were ≥85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

[†] Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

[§] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[¶] Not available.

Table 36. Percentage of high school students who had eaten ≥5 servings/day of fruits and vegetables* and who had drunk ≥3 glasses/day of milk,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

	Ate ≥5 servings of fruits and vegetables			Drank ≥3 glasses of milk		
Category	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	21.5	23.5	**22.5**	13.8	24.8	**19.6**
	(±1.7)¶	(±2.9)	**(±1.8)**	(±2.9)	(±2.4)	**(±2.0)**
Black§	30.2	25.2	**27.8**	7.8	13.9	**10.8**
	(±12.2)	(±2.8)	**(±5.8)**	(±2.1)	(±2.6)	**(±2.0)**
Hispanic	21.0	27.2	**24.0**	10.6	21.4	**15.8**
	(±2.9)	(±4.9)	**(±2.9)**	(±2.2)	(±4.8)	**(±2.8)**
Grade						
9	23.8	27.3	**25.6**	15.5	28.7	**22.2**
	(±3.3)	(±3.1)	**(±2.1)**	(±3.1)	(±3.9)	**(±2.6)**
10	23.1	23.1	**23.1**	14.2	23.1	**18.6**
	(±4.2)	(±2.7)	**(±2.6)**	(±3.2)	(±3.8)	**(±2.2)**
11	22.8	23.3	**23.1**	13.3	19.2	**16.3**
	(±3.8)	(±3.3)	**(±2.3)**	(±3.3)	(±2.9)	**(±2.7)**
12	23.6	23.3	**23.5**	7.5	19.8	**13.6**
	(±4.0)	(±5.4)	**(±3.8)**	(±3.3)	(±3.1)	**(±2.4)**
Total	**23.4**	**24.4**	23.9	**12.9**	**23.0**	18.0
	(±2.4)	**(±2.5)**	(±1.7)	**(±2.2)**	**(±2.2)**	(±1.7)

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* Had eaten ≥5 servings/day of 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots or other vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.

† Had drunk ≥3 glasses/day of milk during the 7 days preceding the survey.

§ Non-Hispanic.

¶ Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 37. Percentage of high school students who had eaten ≥5 servings/day of fruits and vegetables* and who had drunk ≥3 glasses/day of milk,[†] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

	Ate ≥5 servings of fruits and vegetables			Drank ≥3 glasses of milk		
Site	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS						
Weighted Data						
Alabama	12.2	16.0	**14.1**	7.9	17.8	**12.9**
Alaska[§]	24.8	26.2	**25.6**	14.5	28.9	**22.1**
Arkansas	17.3	20.2	**18.8**	11.4	19.8	**15.6**
Delaware	22.7	25.9	**24.5**	10.7	23.5	**17.3**
Hawaii	20.6	21.9	**21.1**	10.3	21.0	**15.4**
Massachusetts	NA[¶]	NA	**NA**	15.6	29.0	**22.3**
Michigan	17.9	20.1	**19.0**	16.0	25.5	**20.8**
Mississippi	18.8	20.8	**19.8**	8.2	18.4	**13.1**
Missouri	18.1	18.5	**18.3**	9.5	25.8	**17.8**
Montana	18.9	19.9	**19.5**	21.1	32.9	**27.1**
Nevada	22.9	21.3	**22.1**	13.3	27.8	**20.7**
New York	25.0	27.1	**26.1**	13.7	28.3	**21.0**
North Dakota	NA	NA	**NA**	24.7	42.5	**33.8**
Ohio	16.7	20.6	**18.7**	14.2	27.0	**20.6**
South Carolina	17.0	18.3	**17.6**	8.2	16.2	**12.1**
South Dakota	17.7	20.4	**19.1**	22.4	36.5	**29.6**
Tennessee[§]	16.8	19.5	**18.3**	10.6	21.6	**16.2**
Utah	24.1	27.2	**25.8**	24.1	40.7	**32.6**
Vermont	NA	NA	**NA**	18.7	32.6	**25.8**
West Virginia	19.4	21.5	**20.4**	14.3	23.9	**19.1**
Wisconsin	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Wyoming	19.3	23.8	21.6	20.0	34.8	27.7
Unweighted Data						
Connecticut	NA	NA	**NA**	13.8	25.1	**19.4**
Florida	22.5	29.8	**26.3**	8.2	21.6	**15.0**
Illinois	20.5	23.7	**22.1**	15.7	29.2	**22.5**
Iowa	14.3	19.8	**16.9**	20.6	38.7	**29.4**
Kentucky	21.6	24.8	**23.1**	10.6	21.9	**16.0**
Louisiana[§]	14.4	20.0	**17.1**	9.3	19.6	**14.3**
Maine	28.5	24.6	**26.7**	19.8	29.1	**24.2**
Nebraska	19.7	19.3	**19.6**	18.5	33.1	**25.5**
New Hampshire	24.1	25.0	**24.6**	21.0	36.9	**28.7**
New Jersey	26.5	30.1	**28.4**	9.9	22.7	**16.1**
New Mexico	19.7	25.8	**22.5**	14.2	24.3	**18.9**
LOCAL SURVEYS						
Weighted Data						
Boston	NA	NA	**NA**	8.4	13.8	**11.1**
Chicago	25.3	30.1	**27.9**	14.8	21.2	**18.2**
Dallas	18.6	22.1	**20.3**	9.2	15.2	**12.1**
Detroit	18.7	21.8	**20.2**	9.6	12.3	**10.8**
District of Columbia	24.6	32.9	**28.6**	9.8	14.7	**12.2**
Ft. Lauderdale	19.8	27.1	**23.4**	8.6	17.5	**13.0**
Houston	20.6	23.9	**22.4**	5.6	14.2	**10.1**
Miami	22.0	27.8	**24.9**	8.0	20.1	**13.9**
New Orleans	23.1	27.4	**25.2**	10.8	18.5	**14.4**
New York City	24.8	25.6	**25.2**	8.2	22.0	**15.0**
Palm Beach	21.4	30.8	**26.2**	8.5	23.9	**16.3**
Philadelphia	20.5	21.7	**21.1**	9.6	16.5	**13.0**
San Diego	23.3	26.1	**24.5**	11.3	19.1	**15.1**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Unweighted Data						
San Bernardino	16.7	23.9	**19.9**	10.9	20.4	**15.2**
San Francisco	NA	NA	**NA**	7.1	12.7	**9.6**

* Had eaten ≥5 servings/day of 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey.

[†] Had drunk ≥3 glasses/day of milk during the 7 days preceding the survey.

[§] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[¶] Not available.

Table 38. Percentage of high school students who engaged in behaviors associated with weight control,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Exercised to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Fasted to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Took laxatives or vomited to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity															
White[†]	70.0	48.7	**59.0**	60.3	25.1	**42.1**	19.0	5.7	**12.1**	11.7	4.5	**8.0**	7.0	1.5	**4.1**
	(±4.6)[§]	(±2.3)	**(±2.1)**	(±4.5)	(±1.9)	**(±2.4)**	(±3.1)	(±1.3)	**(±2.0)**	(±2.0)	(±1.3)	**(±1.4)**	(±1.9)	(±0.5)	**(±1.0)**
Black[†]	58.6	47.6	**53.2**	43.4	25.3	**34.5**	17.7	8.9	**13.4**	6.9	4.1	**5.5**	6.8	3.4	**5.1**
	(±6.5)	(±5.1)	**(±4.0)**	(±4.4)	(±5.2)	**(±4.2)**	(±3.1)	(±2.2)	**(±2.3)**	(±2.0)	(±2.4)	**(±1.2)**	(±3.8)	(±1.3)	**(±2.2)**
Hispanic	65.1	55.5	**60.4**	51.0	29.3	**40.3**	17.6	6.6	**12.2**	11.0	6.4	**8.7**	6.4	4.0	**5.2**
	(±4.8)	(±4.5)	**(±3.3)**	(±4.6)	(±4.3)	**(±2.8)**	(±2.9)	(±1.8)	**(±1.8)**	(±2.3)	(±2.7)	**(±2.1)**	(±2.0)	(±1.9)	**(±1.5)**
Grade															
9	69.3	54.2	**61.7**	53.7	25.5	**39.4**	19.8	8.1	**13.9**	9.0	4.4	**6.6**	6.7	2.3	**4.4**
	(±5.4)	(±3.1)	**(±3.0)**	(±6.4)	(±2.6)	**(±3.8)**	(±3.4)	(±2.5)	**(±2.6)**	(±2.1)	(±1.6)	**(±1.3)**	(±2.3)	(±0.9)	**(±1.1)**
10	68.5	48.5	**58.5**	58.3	24.0	**41.2**	20.2	6.0	**13.1**	10.6	4.0	**7.3**	7.8	2.3	**5.0**
	(±4.7)	(±5.2)	**(±3.5)**	(±5.7)	(±3.3)	**(±2.6)**	(±2.7)	(±2.4)	**(±2.0)**	(±2.7)	(±1.6)	**(±1.5)**	(±3.3)	(±1.5)	**(±1.5)**
11	65.5	47.5	**56.4**	55.0	25.7	**40.1**	16.4	5.1	**10.7**	10.5	4.8	**7.6**	6.8	2.0	**4.4**
	(±5.6)	(±4.9)	**(±4.8)**	(±4.7)	(±3.6)	**(±2.5)**	(±3.7)	(±1.6)	**(±2.0)**	(±3.5)	(±1.3)	**(±2.1)**	(±2.8)	(±1.1)	**(±1.4)**
12	65.9	46.8	**56.5**	58.2	24.4	**41.3**	18.3	6.0	**12.2**	14.2	4.7	**9.5**	9.2	2.1	**5.6**
	(±6.4)	(±4.8)	**(±4.6)**	(±5.3)	(±3.2)	**(±2.9)**	(±4.2)	(±1.9)	**(±2.6)**	(±3.1)	(±1.8)	**(±1.6)**	(±2.7)	(±1.1)	**(±1.7)**
Total	**67.4**	**49.5**	58.4	**56.1**	**25.0**	40.4	**18.8**	**6.4**	12.6	**10.9**	**4.4**	7.6	**7.5**	**2.2**	4.8
	(±2.9)	**(±1.9)**	(±1.8)	**(±3.5)**	**(±1.6)**	(±1.8)	**(±2.0)**	**(±1.1)**	(±1.4)	**(±0.9)**	**(±1.0)**	(±0.7)	**(±1.2)**	**(±0.6)**	(±0.6)

[*] During the 30 days preceding the survey.

[†] Non-Hispanic.

[§] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 39. Percentage of high school students who engaged in behaviors associated with weight control,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Exercised to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Fasted to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Took laxatives or vomited to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Alabama	64.9	45.4	**55.1**	52.8	22.0	**37.2**	17.7	6.0	**11.8**	15.4	5.1	**10.2**	10.2	4.0	**7.1**
Alaska[†]	70.4	45.6	**57.3**	60.3	21.9	**40.1**	17.4	6.9	**11.9**	10.4	3.5	**7.1**	7.9	2.4	**5.2**
Arkansas	67.5	48.0	**57.7**	54.0	20.1	**36.7**	19.9	6.1	**12.8**	13.3	4.8	**9.0**	7.7	3.2	**5.4**
Delaware	64.3	46.4	**55.0**	50.9	23.0	**36.5**	17.4	5.7	**11.5**	6.7	2.7	**4.7**	5.5	1.0	**3.2**
Hawaii	68.2	56.8	**62.7**	50.7	28.8	**40.3**	17.8	5.1	**11.8**	8.8	5.5	**7.2**	7.7	1.3	**4.7**
Massachusetts	69.3	45.7	**57.3**	56.6	24.2	**40.2**	16.8	7.1	**11.9**	9.7	4.9	**7.3**	8.5	4.9	**6.7**
Michigan	69.9	50.5	**60.2**	57.5	28.1	**42.8**	18.5	7.7	**13.1**	10.9	5.5	**8.1**	7.7	3.6	**5.7**
Mississippi	55.4	47.4	**51.4**	49.4	23.5	**36.7**	23.8	9.0	**16.8**	14.5	5.0	**9.9**	7.7	3.0	**5.5**
Missouri	65.5	48.5	**56.8**	51.0	21.7	**36.0**	17.7	6.5	**11.9**	12.8	4.1	**8.5**	7.8	2.1	**5.0**
Montana	73.7	43.0	**58.0**	56.2	22.9	**39.1**	16.0	5.9	**10.8**	10.7	3.7	**7.2**	7.6	2.0	**4.8**
Nevada	73.2	48.2	**60.6**	57.1	21.5	**38.8**	17.2	7.3	**12.2**	11.0	5.0	**8.0**	7.6	1.9	**4.7**
New York	68.5	50.9	**59.7**	57.6	24.3	**40.9**	16.0	5.5	**10.7**	8.9	2.7	**5.8**	6.8	2.2	**4.5**
North Dakota	72.0	44.1	**57.8**	57.8	21.4	**39.2**	27.3	10.0	**18.5**	12.2	5.0	**8.5**	9.5	2.5	**5.9**
Ohio	72.2	46.5	**59.2**	59.3	26.9	**42.9**	19.8	8.3	**14.0**	16.0	5.6	**10.7**	8.3	4.0	**6.2**
South Carolina	61.8	47.7	**54.8**	48.8	23.8	**36.4**	17.2	9.3	**13.3**	9.2	5.9	**7.6**	7.0	4.7	**5.9**
South Dakota	72.7	42.0	**57.1**	59.3	22.2	**40.4**	20.1	6.1	**13.1**	11.0	3.6	**7.2**	7.9	2.7	**5.3**
Tennessee[†]	65.7	50.1	**57.7**	57.1	22.6	**39.7**	18.8	8.1	**13.3**	14.1	4.6	**9.2**	7.9	1.5	**4.6**
Utah	79.7	37.1	**57.7**	57.4	16.5	**36.6**	19.3	6.5	**12.9**	11.1	3.2	**7.1**	7.1	2.4	**4.7**
Vermont	64.0	37.2	**50.4**	54.3	19.7	**36.6**	NA[§]	NA	**NA**	6.9	2.4	**4.7**	7.2	2.3	**4.7**
West Virginia	70.4	50.2	**60.1**	62.6	27.2	**44.4**	24.2	8.0	**15.8**	11.6	4.6	**7.9**	7.9	2.5	**5.1**
Wisconsin	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Wyoming	70.6	47.4	**58.6**	56.8	22.2	**38.9**	18.7	7.1	**12.7**	9.3	4.1	**6.6**	6.4	2.3	**4.3**
Unweighted Data															
Connecticut	70.3	49.1	**59.7**	58.3	26.8	**42.9**	15.9	7.8	**12.0**	9.4	4.9	**7.4**	6.3	3.7	**5.2**
Florida	60.1	45.7	**52.8**	49.2	26.3	**37.6**	16.8	8.9	**12.8**	12.0	6.8	**9.4**	7.3	4.3	**5.9**
Illinois	73.8	49.0	**61.2**	62.5	24.5	**43.3**	19.4	4.7	**11.9**	8.7	3.6	**6.1**	6.7	1.4	**4.0**
Iowa	70.9	44.6	**58.2**	59.5	22.4	**41.3**	19.0	7.7	**13.5**	12.6	4.3	**8.5**	6.0	3.5	**4.8**
Kentucky	71.8	51.8	**62.1**	61.3	29.1	**45.9**	23.6	7.9	**16.2**	14.9	6.6	**11.0**	8.4	3.3	**6.0**
Louisiana[†]	62.4	47.2	**54.9**	50.9	24.3	**37.7**	20.6	10.9	**15.9**	14.0	8.3	**11.1**	6.8	7.3	**7.0**
Maine	71.0	45.3	**58.7**	61.2	25.0	**43.8**	18.3	6.6	**12.8**	10.8	6.4	**8.7**	8.4	5.4	**6.9**
Nebraska	75.8	47.3	**62.3**	62.7	19.8	**42.2**	18.1	5.6	**12.1**	9.9	2.8	**6.5**	7.4	1.7	**4.7**
New Hampshire	74.0	46.4	**60.7**	62.4	21.7	**42.6**	19.5	5.1	**12.5**	8.1	2.2	**5.2**	7.6	1.3	**4.5**
New Jersey	72.0	48.9	**61.1**	62.1	25.3	**44.8**	14.6	5.7	**10.3**	9.3	3.7	**6.7**	5.3	1.4	**3.4**
New Mexico	66.5	46.7	**57.1**	51.7	20.6	**37.0**	20.1	8.0	**14.5**	12.0	7.6	**9.9**	9.1	5.9	**7.7**

Table 39. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who engaged in behaviors associated with weight control,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Exercised to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Fasted to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight			Took laxatives or vomited to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS															
Weighted Data															
Boston	60.3	44.4	**52.5**	49.7	24.9	**37.6**	17.1	9.1	**13.3**	8.6	5.5	**7.2**	7.7	5.8	**6.9**
Chicago	52.8	52.9	**52.8**	41.1	24.7	**33.4**	15.8	11.4	**13.9**	5.6	5.3	**5.5**	5.1	3.8	**4.5**
Dallas	64.6	59.3	**61.9**	47.1	28.1	**37.7**	17.0	8.0	**12.6**	7.3	4.1	**5.7**	4.8	2.7	**3.8**
Detroit	56.9	51.3	**54.5**	40.4	29.6	**35.5**	16.8	14.5	**15.8**	6.9	7.6	**7.2**	6.0	7.5	**6.8**
District of Columbia	52.5	47.1	**49.9**	37.0	19.2	**28.5**	16.8	8.4	**12.7**	4.9	3.6	**4.4**	4.1	3.0	**3.6**
Ft. Lauderdale	63.2	48.0	**55.7**	48.6	25.3	**37.0**	15.1	6.2	**10.7**	7.5	4.7	**6.1**	6.4	2.8	**4.5**
Houston	64.6	50.2	**56.9**	49.4	23.6	**35.9**	16.2	7.5	**11.8**	7.7	4.9	**6.3**	5.7	2.4	**4.0**
Miami	56.5	48.9	**52.6**	46.5	26.3	**36.5**	16.9	7.3	**12.3**	6.9	4.3	**5.6**	6.1	3.9	**5.1**
New Orleans	48.1	43.2	**45.8**	39.6	23.5	**32.1**	18.8	10.8	**15.0**	7.7	5.6	**6.7**	4.8	4.5	**4.6**
New York City	59.9	50.7	**55.4**	48.6	21.7	**35.2**	14.6	4.8	**9.7**	6.6	3.0	**4.8**	5.6	2.3	**4.0**
Palm Beach	64.0	46.3	**55.2**	51.9	22.9	**37.2**	14.2	7.5	**10.8**	9.1	4.9	**7.1**	6.5	4.4	**5.5**
Philadelphia	55.7	46.8	**51.3**	42.8	23.7	**33.1**	16.6	9.3	**12.9**	6.8	3.2	**5.0**	6.3	3.6	**5.0**
San Diego	68.1	51.6	**59.9**	51.2	22.5	**36.9**	14.7	5.5	**10.1**	11.5	2.9	**7.3**	6.5	2.4	**4.4**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Unweighted Data															
San Bernardino	67.1	52.4	**60.5**	54.7	24.6	**41.3**	15.5	8.1	**12.2**	12.3	8.2	**10.4**	6.9	4.2	**5.7**
San Francisco	57.1	39.6	**48.8**	42.9	22.6	**33.5**	8.5	5.5	**7.2**	3.6	2.6	**3.3**	4.1	2.3	**3.4**

[*] During the 30 days preceding the survey.

[†] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[§] Not available.

Table 40. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,[*] moderate physical activity,[†] strengthening activities,[§] and who watched television ≤2 hours,[¶] by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

Category	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in moderate physical activity			Participated in strengthening exercises			Watched television ≤2 hours		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White[**]	59.7 (±2.3)[††]	74.6 (±4.3)	**67.4** **(±2.7)**	25.8 (±2.5)	31.7 (±4.0)	**28.8** **(±2.3)**	45.9 (±3.8)	64.8 (±2.4)	**55.7** **(±2.6)**	69.0 (±4.8)	62.8 (±4.4)	**65.8** **(±4.1)**
Black[**]	47.2 (±3.8)	64.6 (±9.1)	**55.6** **(±4.3)**	17.8 (±3.4)	24.3 (±5.4)	**20.9** **(±3.7)**	33.1 (±2.8)	57.9 (±11.4)	**45.1** **(±5.8)**	25.6 (±3.5)	27.0 (±3.0)	**26.3** **(±2.9)**
Hispanic	49.5 (±5.4)	71.6 (±4.7)	**60.5** **(±4.8)**	16.7 (±3.4)	26.1 (±4.8)	**21.4** **(±2.5)**	38.8 (±4.9)	66.4 (±3.2)	**52.5** **(±3.5)**	48.4 (±4.5)	47.3 (±4.7)	**47.8** **(±2.8)**
Grade												
9	68.0 (±6.3)	77.0 (±5.4)	**72.5** **(±4.7)**	25.9 (±3.1)	30.7 (±3.0)	**28.3** **(±2.0)**	49.6 (±4.9)	67.6 (±4.3)	**58.7** **(±3.8)**	51.6 (±6.5)	46.5 (±4.5)	**49.0** **(±4.7)**
10	56.2 (±5.0)	73.3 (±3.8)	**64.7** **(±3.7)**	25.4 (±5.0)	27.3 (±4.8)	**26.3** **(±2.9)**	45.2 (±8.1)	63.8 (±4.4)	**54.5** **(±4.9)**	55.2 (±5.4)	52.2 (±6.3)	**53.7** **(±4.6)**
11	49.2 (±4.8)	67.1 (±4.8)	**58.2** **(±2.5)**	21.3 (±5.3)	28.5 (±3.6)	**24.9** **(±3.0)**	38.0 (±4.2)	60.9 (±4.9)	**49.6** **(±3.3)**	62.1 (±5.6)	62.5 (±4.9)	**62.3** **(±4.0)**
12	52.3 (±5.5)	70.7 (±4.4)	**61.4** **(±3.9)**	24.4 (±5.2)	29.4 (±5.4)	**26.9** **(±3.8)**	40.3 (±4.3)	60.0 (±4.9)	**50.0** **(±4.1)**	70.4 (±3.7)	63.3 (±6.0)	**66.9** **(±3.8)**
Total	**57.1** **(±2.4)**	**72.3** **(±3.2)**	**64.7** **(±2.2)**	**24.4** **(±2.1)**	**29.0** **(±2.2)**	**26.7** **(±1.6)**	**43.6** **(±2.7)**	**63.5** **(±2.5;**	**53.6** **(±2.2)**	**59.0** **(±3.5)**	**55.5** **(±3.5)**	**57.2** **(±3.0)**

[*] Activities that caused sweating and hard breathing for ≥20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
[†] Activities that did not cause sweating or hard breathing for ≥30 minutes on ≥5 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
[§] For example, push-ups, sit-ups, or weightlifting on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.
[¶] During an average school day.
[**] Non-Hispanic.
[††] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 41. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,[*] moderate physical activity,[†] strengthening activities,[§] and who watched television ≤2 hours,[¶] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in moderate physical activity			Participated in strengthening exercises			Watched television ≤2 hours		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Alabama	48.6	68.4	**58.5**	20.2	26.3	**23.3**	36.3	58.0	**47.2**	57.5	55.6	**56.5**
Alaska**	65.2	77.4	**71.8**	27.1	29.7	**28.7**	52.8	66.8	**60.1**	74.8	60.5	**67.3**
Arkansas	54.8	71.1	**63.1**	20.2	28.2	**24.2**	42.2	62.8	**52.7**	55.1	56.2	**55.8**
Delaware	56.6	74.0	**65.6**	22.3	27.2	**24.9**	42.4	61.1	**52.0**	61.1	53.1	**56.9**
Hawaii	54.8	74.8	**64.0**	18.3	22.7	**20.3**	39.0	65.1	**51.1**	57.1	53.3	**55.3**
Massachusetts	55.9	68.9	**62.5**	23.2	30.4	**26.8**	43.1	56.3	**49.8**	69.0	60.9	**64.9**
Michigan	57.3	69.7	**63.5**	25.8	27.8	**26.8**	46.4	61.7	**54.1**	65.1	61.6	**63.4**
Mississippi	44.7	67.1	**55.3**	16.8	24.1	**20.4**	32.1	60.0	**45.6**	44.3	41.0	**42.7**
Missouri	56.1	72.3	**64.3**	19.1	25.7	**22.5**	46.0	64.7	**55.7**	63.2	56.6	**59.8**
Montana	63.1	75.8	**69.5**	26.6	33.3	**29.9**	54.1	64.2	**59.1**	78.4	72.9	**75.6**
Nevada	63.4	74.7	**69.3**	28.5	34.4	**31.7**	53.8	66.2	**60.3**	68.7	59.8	**64.1**
New York	64.1	78.1	**71.1**	22.5	27.7	**25.1**	49.3	61.6	**55.5**	61.2	51.0	**56.1**
North Dakota	62.9	67.3	**65.1**	24.5	25.8	**25.2**	50.5	57.3	**54.0**	75.9	68.8	**72.3**
Ohio	52.7	72.3	**62.5**	23.7	31.9	**27.8**	39.1	60.1	**49.7**	72.8	66.5	**69.7**
South Carolina	49.1	61.4	**55.2**	19.3	25.1	**22.1**	37.8	55.4	**46.6**	51.9	53.0	**52.5**
South Dakota	57.7	68.2	**63.0**	24.4	26.3	**25.4**	44.9	56.3	**50.7**	NA[††]	NA	**NA**
Tennessee**	53.1	73.8	**63.4**	18.4	26.9	**22.6**	39.2	62.5	**50.9**	58.4	55.2	**56.8**
Utah	72.7	81.3	**77.0**	28.8	33.9	**31.4**	54.9	68.1	**61.5**	[illegible]	79.7	**80.7**
Vermont	57.5	67.1	**62.4**	24.6	30.2	**27.5**	NA	NA	**NA**	78.8	69.1	**73.9**
West Virginia	54.2	70.0	**62.4**	23.5	27.3	**25.4**	47.6	63.9	**55.8**	60.7	54.9	**57.8**
Wisconsin	55.9	64.6	**60.2**	25.4	25.9	**25.5**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**
Wyoming	64.6	76.4	**70.7**	24.5	35.3	**30.2**	51.5	65.7	**58.7**	78.6	66.9	**72.6**
Unweighted Data												
Connecticut	56.9	68.0	**62.3**	22.0	26.8	**24.3**	41.1	54.1	**47.4**	63.7	60.2	**61.9**
Florida	48.0	66.1	**57.1**	17.5	27.1	**22.3**	37.0	61.8	**49.7**	57.5	51.3	**54.2**
Illinois	69.3	80.6	**74.8**	28.5	30.2	**29.3**	52.3	66.2	**59.2**	73.9	65.0	**69.3**
Iowa	61.2	74.0	**67.4**	23.6	30.7	**27.1**	42.0	55.4	**48.6**	75.8	70.6	**73.2**
Kentucky	55.4	70.5	**62.6**	21.4	27.6	**24.3**	41.0	54.9	**47.6**	66.2	55.8	**61.1**
Louisiana**	52.2	66.7	**59.5**	19.0	22.6	**21.0**	37.7	52.7	**45.0**	46.2	49.0	**47.6**
Maine	68.8	72.9	**70.6**	30.6	35.3	**32.7**	45.2	54.6	**49.6**	80.2	72.3	**76.3**
Nebraska	61.2	77.2	**68.8**	25.3	30.6	**27.8**	53.5	67.1	**60.1**	74.4	65.3	**70.0**
New Hampshire	59.4	72.0	**65.5**	24.4	29.4	**26.9**	45.2	55.4	**50.2**	74.1	64.9	**69.7**
New Jersey	62.3	76.9	**69.2**	29.7	28.3	**29.1**	50.0	61.8	**55.6**	67.8	52.4	**60.5**
New Mexico	54.0	72.1	**62.5**	22.8	34.0	**28.1**	44.4	65.2	**54.1**	64.0	57.3	**60.7**

Table 41. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity,[*] moderate physical activity,[†] strengthening activities,[§] and who watched television ≤2 hours,[¶] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Participated in vigorous physical activity			Participated in moderate physical activity			Participated in strengthening exercises			Watched television ≤2 hours		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Boston	38.2	60.5	**48.9**	16.2	21.7	**18.8**	27.9	53.6	**40.3**	51.3	46.3	**49.1**
Chicago	48.7	66.1	**57.1**	22.1	27.3	**24.5**	39.4	61.3	**50.1**	40.6	34.8	**38.1**
Dallas	49.0	67.7	**58.1**	18.9	20.9	**19.8**	38.3	60.4	**49.1**	41.2	37.3	**39.3**
Detroit	45.2	60.4	**52.4**	19.0	27.8	**23.2**	30.1	55.6	**42.0**	40.7	38.9	**39.9**
District of Columbia	42.0	62.5	**51.7**	16.7	19.1	**17.8**	31.1	55.4	**42.6**	34.5	37.9	**36.1**
Ft. Lauderdale	47.4	69.8	**58.6**	16.5	22.4	**19.4**	33.7	57.8	**45.7**	51.7	50.8	**51.2**
Houston	48.6	63.3	**56.2**	17.1	16.9	**17.0**	37.2	57.5	**48.0**	38.6	37.6	**38.0**
Miami	47.0	69.4	**57.9**	17.6	24.1	**20.8**	34.7	61.1	**47.6**	42.2	41.6	**41.8**
New Orleans	40.7	59.2	**49.4**	18.2	19.7	**18.8**	30.9	55.9	**42.4**	33.3	33.6	**33.4**
New York City	60.7	72.2	**66.5**	24.2	25.3	**24.7**	47.9	61.0	**54.4**	45.9	35.4	**40.7**
Palm Beach	51.3	72.1	**61.7**	18.7	25.8	**22.3**	35.0	62.5	**49.0**	62.0	54.2	**58.1**
Philadelphia	45.5	61.0	**53.3**	19.3	22.3	**20.8**	33.9	59.0	**46.3**	43.7	46.1	**45.1**
San Diego	60.2	74.4	**67.2**	26.3	32.1	**29.2**	44.1	66.6	**55.2**	57.7	50.6	**54.3**
Seattle	57.6	71.1	**64.1**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	67.2	62.2	**64.4**
Unweighted Data												
San Bernardino	55.6	70.8	**62.4**	22.8	31.0	**26.4**	36.1	63.0	**48.2**	49.8	52.2	**50.9**
San Francisco	42.4	64.7	**52.4**	20.2	24.1	**21.9**	35.7	51.4	**42.7**	55.7	54.0	**54.9**

[*] Activities that caused sweating and hard breathing for ≥20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

[†] Activities that did not cause sweating or hard breathing for ≥30 minutes on ≥5 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

[§] Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weightlifting on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

[¶] During an average school day.

[**] Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

[††] Not available.

Table 42. Percentage of high school students who were enrolled in physical education (PE) class, attended PE class daily, spent >20 minutes exercising during an average PE class,[*] and played on sports teams,[†] by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999

	Enrolled in PE class			Attended PE class daily			Exercised >20 minutes during an average PE class			Played on sports teams		
Category	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/Ethnicity												
White[§]	51.7	60.2	56.1	25.8	30.8	28.3	72.4	83.8	78.7	50.5	63.0	56.9
	(±11.2)[¶]	(±9.2)	(±9.8)	(±12.5)	(±13.3)	(±12.8)	(±5.4)	(±4.5)	(±4.4)	(±3.1)	(±3.3)	(±2.5)
Black[§]	47.1	59.2	52.9	25.5	33.1	29.2	55.8	78.4	67.8	36.3	62.0	48.7
	(±13.0)	(±15.8)	(±13.8)	(±8.5)	(±12.7)	(±9.9)	(±5.6)	(±4.1)	(±3.5)	(±6.6)	(±9.7)	(±8.1)
Hispanic	53.6	65.1	59.3	36.2	44.6	40.4	70.8	79.6	75.5	44.5	57.2	50.8
	(±9.1)	(±7.0)	(±7.0)	(±10.3)	(±8.7)	(±8.9)	(±6.9)	(±6.1)	(±5.0)	(±4.6)	(±4.4)	(±2.8)
Grade												
9	75.6	82.3	78.9	40.3	44.0	42.1	72.5	84.4	78.7	53.4	63.9	58.8
	(±6.6)	(±5.9)	(±5.9)	(±12.2)	(±13.2)	(±12.5)	(±6.9)	(±4.3)	(±4.2)	(±4.1)	(±5.0)	(±3.1)
10	56.6	65.3	60.9	27.9	32.8	30.4	70.2	79.4	75.1	50.9	62.3	56.5
	(±13.5)	(±11.2)	(±11.9)	(±10.2)	(±10.2)	(±9.7)	(±5.6)	(±6.6)	(±5.2)	(±6.3)	(±5.3)	(±5.2)
11	36.8	44.6	40.7	16.6	23.5	20.0	68.0	82.0	75.7	45.8	58.8	52.4
	(±9.2)	(±10.1)	(±9.2)	(±8.4)	(±8.5)	(±8.3)	(±6.8)	(±6.0)	(±4.8)	(±6.2)	(±4.8)	(±3.9)
12	29.4	43.8	36.6	16.6	23.6	20.1	60.1	82.3	73.4	42.3	60.7	51.4
	(±11.8)	(±11.1)	(±11.0)	(±8.1)	(±12.2)	(±9.9)	(±8.2)	(±11.2)	(±10.1)	(±6.7)	(±5.3)	(±4.7)
Total	**51.5**	**60.7**	**56.1**	**26.3**	**31.9**	**29.1**	**69.6**	**82.1**	**76.3**	**48.5**	**61.7**	**55.1**
	(±7.7)	**(±7.0)**	**(±7.2)**	**(±9.0)**	**(±10.0)**	**(±9.4)**	**(±4.0)**	**(±4.6)**	**(±3.7)**	**(±2.9)**	**(±2.7)**	**(±2.5)**

[*] Among students enrolled in PE class.
[†] During the 12 months preceding the survey.
[§] Non-Hispanic.
[¶] Ninety-five percent confidence interval.

Table 43. Percentage of high school students who were enrolled in physical education (PE) class, attended PE class daily, spent >20 minutes exercising during an average PE class,* and played on sports teams,[†] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999

Site	Enrolled in PE class			Attended PE class daily			Exercised >20 minutes during an average PE class			Played on sports teams		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
STATE SURVEYS												
Weighted Data												
Alabama	38.6	54.8	**46.6**	33.5	44.2	**38.8**	73.0	87.2	**81.2**	45.4	61.3	**53.3**
Alaska[§]	45.2	55.1	**50.4**	17.4	25.2	**21.5**	85.9	91.2	**89.0**	61.2	70.0	**66.0**
Arkansas	32.3	47.4	**39.8**	25.3	37.4	**31.3**	78.2	87.3	**83.7**	45.0	61.7	**53.4**
Delaware	38.7	47.3	**43.1**	29.4	39.2	**34.3**	73.0	77.5	**75.4**	52.7	61.5	**57.3**
Hawaii	39.6	45.0	**41.9**	7.4	10.7	**8.9**	77.7	89.7	**83.8**	48.1	62.3	**54.6**
Massachusetts	57.9	63.4	**60.7**	11.9	14.4	**13.2**	NA[¶]	NA	**NA**	50.6	60.7	**55.7**
Michigan	28.1	41.1	**34.5**	22.6	31.3	**26.9**	80.4	84.2	**82.7**	53.0	63.8	**58.4**
Mississippi	19.6	39.4	**29.1**	12.2	29.2	**20.3**	66.9	85.1	**78.8**	45.9	65.4	**55.3**
Missouri	42.3	58.3	**50.4**	15.2	24.9	**20.1**	80.1	86.9	**84.0**	46.7	56.4	**51.6**
Montana	50.0	56.7	**53.6**	32.6	38.6	**35.8**	79.4	84.6	**82.0**	61.0	67.4	**64.4**
Nevada	51.4	66.2	**58.8**	31.3	41.1	**36.2**	68.4	81.1	**75.6**	55.2	59.4	**57.4**
New York	93.2	93.5	**93.3**	23.1	24.9	**24.0**	61.9	72.7	**67.4**	52.8	63.2	**58.1**
North Dakota	50.3	53.0	**51.7**	35.2	39.5	**37.4**	79.3	80.6	**80.0**	61.1	65.2	**63.2**
Ohio	36.0	45.8	**40.8**	30.1	35.2	**32.6**	71.3	78.4	**75.4**	52.8	63.2	**58.1**
South Carolina	33.7	49.2	**41.2**	15.2	21.3	**18.1**	71.1	79.7	**76.1**	43.8	61.0	**52.3**
South Dakota	27.2	37.2	**32.2**	15.1	24.3	**19.7**	80.2	83.3	**82.0**	57.7	67.8	**62.9**
Tennessee[§]	27.3	39.5	**33.6**	18.2	27.0	**22.7**	73.3	78.7	**76.5**	42.1	59.3	**50.8**
Utah	56.5	63.3	**59.8**	31.5	29.4	**30.3**	84.3	87.0	**85.8**	63.8	72.5	**68.0**
Vermont	34.8	41.3	**38.3**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	55.8	61.1	**58.5**
West Virginia	31.6	44.4	**38.2**	27.1	34.1	**30.7**	81.3	87.1	**84.6**	43.6	55.2	**49.5**
Wisconsin	63.9	69.4	**66.5**	40.2	45.3	**42.7**	80.3	82.1	**81.2**	54.4	64.3	**59.6**
Wyoming	53.4	67.6	**60.8**	29.1	37.0	**33.1**	81.7	86.2	**84.4**	53.9	63.7	**58.9**
Unweighted Data												
Connecticut	76.3	75.4	**75.8**	10.1	9.7	**9.9**	68.0	75.6	**71.6**	NA	NA	**NA**
Florida	30.0	47.8	**38.9**	12.7	24.8	**18.7**	60.6	77.9	**71.0**	43.6	57.2	**50.5**
Illinois	71.4	72.7	**72.1**	61.6	60.5	**61.1**	76.5	81.3	**78.9**	57.6	63.3	**60.3**
Iowa	87.4	90.1	**88.6**	8.0	9.7	**8.8**	64.9	78.7	**71.7**	67.8	68.3	**68.0**
Kentucky	29.5	43.5	**36.0**	22.0	31.3	**26.3**	74.6	82.3	**78.8**	45.6	58.2	**51.5**
Louisiana[§]	46.9	66.4	**56.4**	39.0	51.1	**44.9**	70.0	80.8	**75.9**	45.6	61.3	**53.4**
Maine	41.2	50.7	**45.7**	5.2	7.9	**6.5**	80.8	79.5	**80.1**	56.9	63.3	**60.0**
Nebraska	35.4	55.7	**45.0**	29.6	46.7	**37.7**	77.5	82.9	**80.5**	62.5	73.6	**67.8**
New Hampshire	35.6	44.3	**39.7**	22.9	28.0	**25.3**	79.3	82.8	**80.9**	54.0	60.6	**57.3**
New Jersey	91.1	93.2	**92.0**	52.6	58.5	**55.5**	59.6	69.5	**64.5**	57.6	66.5	**61.3**
New Mexico	40.5	54.7	**47.0**	29.4	37.6	**33.1**	78.8	82.1	**80.4**	49.9	64.6	**56.8**

Table 43. (*Continued*) **Percentage of high school students who were enrolled in physical education (PE) class, attended PE class daily, spent >20 minutes exercising during an average PE class,* and played on sports teams,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999**

Site	Enrolled in PE class			Attended PE class daily			Exercised >20 minutes during an average PE class			Played on sports teams		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LOCAL SURVEYS												
Weighted data												
Boston	52.9	55.8	**54.4**	5.2	10.0	**7.6**	NA	NA	**NA**	36.3	52.5	**44.1**
Chicago	79.3	84.4	**81.6**	63.9	62.0	**62.6**	66.0	73.1	**69.1**	39.7	60.5	**50.0**
Dallas	38.3	48.8	**43.6**	5.3	10.1	**7.7**	64.5	78.2	**71.9**	42.7	62.9	**52.6**
Detroit	33.1	51.2	**41.2**	23.3	31.2	**26.9**	56.3	71.6	**64.8**	39.3	57.6	**47.8**
District of Columbia	44.8	53.6	**48.8**	18.2	17.1	**17.7**	58.0	71.6	**65.0**	34.7	60.0	**46.7**
Ft. Lauderdale	31.3	49.2	**40.1**	17.2	25.5	**21.3**	64.4	79.1	**73.3**	37.2	56.0	**46.6**
Houston	35.9	51.9	**44.2**	14.5	23.8	**19.2**	55.8	68.9	**63.7**	40.4	52.2	**46.7**
Miami	32.3	46.1	**39.1**	11.5	20.1	**15.8**	67.2	79.5	**74.0**	34.5	57.3	**45.6**
New Orleans	62.4	74.6	**68.0**	41.1	48.2	**44.4**	40.9	65.9	**53.4**	40.1	60.3	**49.6**
New York City	86.9	88.5	**87.7**	55.8	59.7	**57.8**	60.7	70.1	**65.5**	40.7	55.5	**48.1**
Palm Beach	42.1	55.5	**48.8**	15.1	21.6	**18.3**	62.2	73.1	**68.2**	44.1	58.8	**51.6**
Philadelphia	58.9	65.8	**62.3**	28.9	30.4	**29.7**	51.7	65.2	**58.8**	37.5	57.5	**47.5**
San Diego	60.0	68.4	**64.0**	37.6	43.7	**40.6**	79.5	87.9	**83.6**	48.5	62.8	**55.6**
Seattle	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	53.1	59.5	**56.3**
Unweighted Data												
San Bernardino	56.7	66.1	**60.9**	47.4	52.2	**49.5**	66.3	77.4	**71.4**	43.5	56.4	**49.4**
San Francisco	46.4	54.5	**50.1**	32.1	40.8	**36.0**	68.2	78.2	**73.1**	32.4	46.6	**38.9**

* Among students enrolled in PE class.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ Survey did not include students from one of the state's large school districts.

¶ Not available.

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors are acknowledged for their contributions to *CDC Surveillance Summaries*. The epidemiologists and the laboratory directors listed below were in the positions shown as of May 2000.

State/Territory	Epidemiologist	Laboratory Director
Alabama	John P. Lofgren, MD	William J. Callan, PhD
Alaska	John P. Middaugh, MD	Bernard Jilly, PhD
Arizona	Lee A. Bland, MA, MPH (Acting)	Wes Press, MS
Arkansas	Thomas C. McChesney, DVM	Michael G. Foreman
California	Steven H. Waterman, MD, MPH	Paul Kimsey, PhD
Colorado	Richard E. Hoffman, MD, MPH	Ronald L. Cada, DrPH
Connecticut	James L. Hadler, MD, MPH	Katherine Kelley, DrPH
Delaware	A. LeRoy Hathcock, PhD	Jane Getchall, DrPH
District of Columbia	Martin E. Levy, MD, MPH	—
Florida	Richard S. Hopkins, MD, MSPH	Ming Chan, PhD
Georgia	Kathleen E. Toomey, MD, MPH	Elizabeth A. Franko, DrPH
Hawaii	Paul V. Effler, MD, MPH	Vernon K. Miyamoto, PhD
Idaho	Christine G. Hahn, MD	Richard H. Hudson, PhD
Illinois	Shari L. Bornstein, MD, MPH	Bernard T. Johnson, MS
Indiana	Robert Teclaw, DVM, PhD, MPH	David E. Nauth
Iowa	M. Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH	Mary J. R. Gilchrist, PhD
Kansas	Gianfranco Pezzino, MD, MPH	Roger H. Carlson, PhD
Kentucky	Glyn G. Caldwell, MD	Samuel Gregorio, DrPH
Louisiana	Louise McFarland, DrPH	Henry B. Bradford, Jr, PhD
Maine	Kathleen F. Gensheimer, MD, MPH	John A. Krueger
Maryland	Diane M. Dwyer, MD	J. Mehsen Joseph, PhD
Massachusetts	Alfred DeMaria, Jr, MD	Ralph J. Timperi, MPH
Michigan	Matthew L. Boulton, MD, MPH	Frances Pouch Downes, DrPH
Minnesota	Richard Danila, PhD, MPH	Norman Crouch, PhD
Mississippi	Mary Currier, MD, MPH	Joe O. Graves, PhD
Missouri	H. Denny Donnell, Jr, MD, MPH	Eric C. Blank, DrPH
Montana	Todd A. Damrow, PhD, MPH	Mike Spence, MD
Nebraska	Thomas J. Safranek, MD	Steve Hinrichs, MD
Nevada	Randall L. Todd, DrPH	L. Dee Brown, MD, MPH
New Hampshire	Jesse Greenblatt, MD, MPH	Veronica C. Malmberg, MSN
New Jersey	John H. Brook, MD, MPH (Acting)	S. I. Shahied, PhD
New Mexico	Mack C. Sewell, DrPH, MS	David E. Mills, PhD
New York City	Benjamin A. Mojica, MD, MPH	Alex Ramon, MD, MPH
New York State	Perry F. Smith, MD	Lawrence S. Sturman, MD, PhD
North Carolina	Newton J. MacCormack, MD, MPH	Lou F. Turner, DrPH
North Dakota	Larry A. Shireley, MPH, MS	Bonna Cunningham
Ohio	Forrest W. Smith, MD	William Becker, DO
Oklahoma	J. Michael Crutcher, MD, MPH	John Hitz, DrPH
Oregon	David W. Fleming, MD	Michael R. Skeels, PhD, MPH
Pennsylvania	James T. Rankin, Jr, DVM, PhD, MPH	Bruce Kleger, DrPH
Rhode Island	Utpala Bandyopadhyay, MD, MPH	Gregory Hayes, DrPH
South Carolina	James J. Gibson, MD, MPH	Harold Dowda, PhD
South Dakota	Sarah L. Patrick, PhD, MPH	Michael Smith
Tennessee	William L. Moore, Jr, MD	Michael W. Kimberly, DrPH
Texas	Diane M. Simpson, MD, PhD	David L. Maserang, PhD
Utah	Craig R. Nichols, MPA	Charles D. Brokopp, DrPH
Vermont	Peter D. Galbraith, DMD, MPH	Burton W. Wilcke, Jr, PhD
Virginia	Robert B. Stroube, MD, MPH	James L. Pearson, DrPH
Washington	Juliet VanEenwyk, PhD (Acting)	Jon M. Counts, DrPH
West Virginia	Loretta E. Haddy, MS, MA	Andrea Labik, PhD
Wisconsin	Jeffrey P. Davis, MD	Ronald H. Laessig, PhD
Wyoming	Gayle Miller, DVM, MPH	Richard Harris, PhD
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Federated States of Micronesia	Jean-Paul Chaine	—
Guam	Robert L. Haddock, DVM, MPH	Aurelio S. Espinola, MD
Marshall Islands	Tom D. Kijiner	—
Northern Mariana Islands	Jose L. Chong, MD	Joseph K.P. Villagomez
Palau	—	—
Puerto Rico	Carmen C. Deseda, MD, MPH	José Luis Miranda Arroyo, MD
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